THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Circulates, through Pennsylvania and all the other States of the Union, rising 7000 papers every publication.

VOL. VII—WHOLE No. 361. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 28, 1828. Terms, $2 in advance.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

INTEMPERANCE.

Once on more the wine-cup's wave
With peace and pleasure flows;
Of hope and happiness the grave,
Fraught with a thousand woes.
O tell me not the burning heat
Still sparkles high with joy,
It is the Scylla of the soul—
It foams but to destroy.

I've seen a prosp'rous youth embark
On life's eventful tide;
His bark approach'd the whirlpool dark,
In all her princely pride:
But, ah! while yawning to his sight,
Where roll'd the raging swell,
He steer'd her from the realms of light,
Into that gaping hell.

I've seen the lip of genius quaff
That ever burning bowl;
And with a wild and haggard laugh,
I've seen his eyeballs roll.
Ay, toil and writhe in madness deep!
With trembling hand and breath
I've seen him o'er his dark woe sweep,
And seize the dart of death.

O God! that thus the fairest flowers
Of science and of song,
Should wither in ambrosial bow'rs,
That should to fame belong!
O God! that genius should be prone
To taste the torturing bowl,
Which hurls proud reason from her throne,
And blasts the brilliant soul!

Mark what the mighty sword hath slain,
The pestilence, and pride;
Roll forth the millions of the slain,
The sword of suicide—
Still dark intemperance may tell
Terrific trophies o'er;
In number she hath doom'd to hell
Ten thousand thousand more.

MILFORD BARD.

TO ****** OF SANTA CRUZ.

Lady, the isle thou tell'st me of,
Far in the southern sea,
Where moonlight smiles o'er the orange grove,
In lowly purity—

The live-long year where flow'rets bloom
In one fair endless spring,
For ever spread their sweet perfume
In infant blossoming—

Should not that isle have hearts as warm
As the glowing sun above it!
O then, indeed, would the fairy charm
Of that island make me love it!

But, lady, I have heard that there—
Although a few there be
Of gentler mould—the many are
But slaves to passion's revelry.

More like their mountain storm that sweeps
Upon the vale below,
Than the gentle moonlight ray that sleeps,
Or the fair sun's ardent glow.

Then, lady, can that bosom be
Forever on that island dwelling,
Where here there are hearts that beat for thee,
With faithful ardour swelling.

Look round upon the land of ours,
And give it all thy love:
And if thou think'st upon that isle of flowers,
And thine own sweet orange grove—

Remember, too, that *here* as there,
There are ties of the bosom that bind thee—
To break them!—Oh! the heart's despair!
To seek—but not to find thee!

Washington. L. S.

TO BE MOUR.

Though troubles wrinkle o'er the brow,
And sorrows chill the heart,
And Hope can scarcely point a joy
That *future* may impart—
Though press with care, though sunk in pain,
The saddest must be gay,
When Humour takes a mirthful flight,
And bears our hearts away.

The brow is smooth'd, the heart is warm'd,
And Hope, in loveliest smiles,
Beckons from prospects seeming near,
To pleasure and her wiles.
One moment Humour wakes to mirth
Repays a year of pain;
For tells it not, though sunk in grief,
We may know joy again? H.

ABSENT LOVE.

Air—"*O, Lassie, art thou sleepin' yet?*"

Serenely sweet, at parting day,
When lab'rers wind their homeward way,
The warbler chants his parting lay,
And coos the plaintive ring-dove.
Romantic Schuylkill, o'er thy rocks
I've stray'd with careless flowing locks,
There listed to the bleating flocks,
And thought on him I most love.

He, far upon the stormy sea,
Is dead to all but love and me;
Oh! could I now his form but see,
'Twould make my burden'd heart light.
With him in Cupid's cural bow'r
I've pass'd the oft beguiling hour,
Nor dream'd of weary absence pow'r,
Which changes day to midnight.

The warbling bird its note may sing,
The wood with minstrelsy may ring,
But all their charms no comfort bring
To me a wand'ring lost lover.
But Hope, a sweet and last relief,
Alone survives to silence grief,
And yield my breast a sweet relief,
That still I'll meet my dear love. A. M. P.

Years rush by us like the wind. We see not whence the eddy comes, or whither it is tending; and we seem ourselves to witness their flight without a sense that we are changed;—and yet time is beguiling man of his strength, as the winds rob the woods of their foliage.

FROM THE CASKET FOR JULY.

THE VICTIM OF LOVE AND PRIDE.

"And so, Sophy, Colonel Willis has sent you a ticket for the play to-night; I suppose you mean to go?" said Ann Dudley to a beautiful and blushing girl who sat beside her at a table, covered with the material of a splendid gala-dress, and surrounded by the journey-women of the most fashionable milliner in the city of W——.

"Indeed, I do not," was the hurried reply; "you know Ann, 'tis not my custom to attend such places."

"Oh! I had forgot," rejoined her friend with a sneer, "Miss Hamilton is too proud to be seen abroad with such as we are—or to put up with the beaux we are glad to get."

"Miss Hamilton is at least too proud," said Sophy, "to listen, with any other feeling than scorn to your flippant impertinence: but," she added, tossing down as she rose, the silver lama she was busied in trimming, "there's some one in the shop." And as she passed hastily to wait on two ladies, who just then entered, her companions, with smiles of bitter contempt, looked after her and then on each other.

Meanwhile, the flush of discomposure still on her brow, Sophy received the orders of the dashing customers, who tasked her patience by turning over half the goods in the shop without making a solitary purchase. At length a superb equipage stopped at the door, and its occupant, an elegant female, in whose animated countenance great vivacity was blended with benignity, tripped in, exclaiming, "My dear Hamilton, for pity's sake, let me have my blue barege by five this evening, for a dinner-party at the President's; I know you can finish it, if you please. Ah! ladies, good morning;" and she turned with a smile and bow of recognition to the eager civilities of Mrs. Dale and her neice; these ladies being strangers in the metropolis, and glad to be graced with the notice of Mrs. Courtney, the acknowledged queen of beauty and of ton. "Don't let me derange you," she continued, as the aunt bustled out of her way, dragging along the counter a large box of French flowers, "I only want to tell Hamilton that she need not hurry herself about the rest of my trumpery—provided the dress in question be despatched in time for my appointment to-day."

"Hamilton! Hamilton!" repeated Mrs. Dale, turning a broad stare of surprise on Sophy, who was opening her lips to reply; "Why sure, Isabella, this must be the paragon Col. Willis was in such raptures about last night. Pray, child, is your name Sophy Hamilton? and do you know the colonel?"

"He frequents the shop sometimes, madam," said the object of her scrutiny with an air of more disdain than strictly became her station, and moving as she spoke towards Mrs. Courtney. "Frequents the shop, ho!" retorted the querist with a scornful twist of the lip: "perhaps he frequents it with an eye to your ruin; for, I declare, he quite sickened me with his impertinent nonsense about you; and I thought then—as I do now—that he might have chosen some better subject to entertain ladies with than the pretty face of a milliner's girl. But I dare say, from the airs you put on, that you are silly enough to think he wants to marry you; so I give you my advice to mind your work and your employer's interest instead of the idle stories a wild young man may take it into his head to tell you."

"I thank you madam," said Sophy, strong indignation dispelling the confusion that the mention of Colonel Willis always caused; "I thank you for your counsel, which, I doubt not, is well meant: but 'tis too valuable to be wasted on *me*, and you had best keep it for those friends, who may need and regard it more than the milliner's girl, of whom you know nothing—and who treats your coarse insinuations with the contempt they deserve. My dear lady," and her proud eye melted into softness as it fell on Mrs. Courtney, "walk into the back room, and see if I have obeyed the orders you sent me yesterday." And as that lady passed in the direction her hand indicated, Sophy followed her after a slight courtesy to Mrs. Dale and Miss Isabella Fleming.

"Upon my word, Sophy," said her beautiful patroness, laughing and sinking on a sofa beside the work table, "you are a sad girl to talk in such a manner to that horrid woman yonder. Positively you must contrive either to divest yourself of that rare beauty—or abate a little your loftiness of speech and motion; you will have a hundred such lectures every day of your life else: and as 'twould not be so easy to blemish your *person*, but me have the pleasure to see you possessed of so much self-command as to make your *looks* and *manner* suitable to your station."

"Pardon me, madam," said the grateful girl, kissing the hand of her monitress, "from you I can bear much, for I know you to be my sincere well-wisher: but because I work for my daily bread, and earn a maintenance by honest industry, must I submit to be trampled on by those pampered upstarts, who can boast neither of personal or mental superiority over me, but claim the *privilege of insult* in virtue of greater wealth? I would do much to please you—but I cannot do this."

"And wherefore not?" asked Mrs. Courtney; "if my entreaties, and your advantage alike urge it? not that I would have you bend to indignities; by no means—I only beg that you wont provoke malice by a mien, that—to say the least of it—would—but," and she started up as a clock struck two, "bless me! I've not a moment to lose, and must put off the end of my sermon till another time. Do, Sophy, get to work as if you were sewing for dear life; I'll leave my footman, that no time may be lost, to take home the robe so soon as 'tis done."

"Stay one minute," said Sophy, "and see how I labour for your gratification;" and she held up to the admiration of its owner, the so much desired gown, finished off in exquisite taste.

"Charming," cried Mrs. Courtney, "most charming; this is beyond my hopes. Why, girl, you have surpassed yourself, but come to my soiree to-morrow night—and see if I dont know how to be grateful."

And she flew out of the store, leaving her young favourite to resume her needle and her meditations on Colonel Willis.

Sophy Hamilton was an orphan of humble extraction, whom Nature had graced with her fairest gifts; but the caprice of Fortune, who too often delights to play the step-dame towards merit, had cast her lot in the lowly station of shop-woman and chief assistant to an opulent priestess at the altar of ton, (vulgarly yeleped milliner); in which capacities she ministered to the adornment of beauty and fashion with a taste and assiduity that gained her general favour. The morning of her life had dawned with gayer prospects; but the imprudence of her fond, yet ill-judging parents, marred their early promise. Her father, a reputable tradesman, had contrived, by dint of the most self denying economy, to realize a handsome property, which he was bent on transmitting entire to Sophy, his only child. But the perverse pride of his wife, prevented this purpose, so natural and laudable. Her younger sister possessed sufficient charms to captivate a considerable merchant, who offered her marriage, and their union was the stepping-stone to honest Hamilton's ruin. Immediately the womanly spirit of competition was provoked in the breast of his help-mate, who scorned to be outdone by a former dependant, while her husband's good-nature permitted her to make what expenses she pleased: besides, from the birth of her daughter, she had been wont to triumph in that surpassing beauty that called forth the admiration of all beholders—and to repine at the adverse fate, which consigned such charms to comparative obscurity. The fortunate alliance with Mr. Nesbitt opened a pathway to the exalted sphere wherein Sophy was formed to shine; and while she was in training for her high destinies at the best female schools, the sisters dashed out together, and were for some time in great figure among the mushroom gentry so rife in our republican soil. But their prosperity, whose rapid growth had emulated the prophet's gourd, was doomed to as sudden a blight. One short week saw Mr. Nesbitt's transition from the plenitude of wealth and commercial credit to the abject insignificance of a bankrupt; and his fall precipitated the destruction of his credulous brother-in-law, whom his persuasion and example had *inveigled* into the most extravagant speculations—and who, now in a fit of despair, made his own quietus with a loaded pistol. Here was a long, perhaps final farewell, to all the "pomp, pride, and circumstance of glorious" high life; and the double calamity fell like the hand of death on the weak and vain Mrs. Hamilton. Impotent either to bear or to resolve, she was incapable of taking a thought for the relief of the future; and her grief refused all the affectionate consolations of her daughter, who, at the age of fifteen, was forced to exert all the energies of her nature in contending with the misfortunes that oppressed them. Happily for Sophy, a mind matured beyond her years, and a spirit lofty and enduring as that which dwelt in the bosom of Margaret of Anjou, made her able to bear up, in a good degree, under her multiplied trials. The unfeeling aunt, who had taken care to secure herself an ample provision before her husband's failure, did not incline to share what she called her "slender pittance," with the victims of his fraud: she was content to enrich them with abundance of good advice, and sententious moralizing on the turns of fortune, without making them free of her house or purse: but one faithful friend remained to the widow and the orphan, whose kindness made up for all other deficiencies. Mrs. Rose, an intimate of Mrs. Hamilton before the dignity of that lady disdained acquaintance with a milliner, was a childless wife; and Sophy, in the rosy glow of health and innocence, had filled "the aching void" in her heart, and inspired an attachment, that absence could not damp or neglect extinguish. At the time of poor Hamilton's catastrophe, Mrs. Rose was away from W——, where *her* presence would have saved her favourite many a *pang*; but, on *her* return, she hastened to supply the pressing wants of the sufferers—and, after a decent interval, to proffer to the daughter a situation in her lucrative establishment, which she was only too happy to accept; especially as her mother was fain to take up the same gainful calling. Mrs. Nesbitt, who now and then countenanced her relations by a visit, applauded the wisdom of their choice, and would have evinced her pleasure by something more substantial than words, had not her neece's pride rejected the gift with a coldness bordering on contempt: Mrs. Hamilton, however, did not scruple to accept her bounty—and listened, with renovated hopes, while she descanted long and eagerly on the opportunity Sophy's new vocation presented for seeing and being seen, and on the rich match, whereby she herself had been emancipated from similar bondage. Mrs. Rose, anxious to reconcile Sophy with her unavoidable degradation, chimed in with her aunt, and enlarged on the superior facilities her house afforded for speculations of the sort; several of the most elegant men in town being her lodgers—among whom 'twas not to be doubted but that her young friend might, in time, make an election at pleasure. This was the only point of view in which the haughty girl could herself bear to contemplate her fallen fortunes; and on the first blush of the business, it seemed as if her repugnance to even this arrangement would be intractable as well to her mother's blandishments as to the logic of Mrs. Nesbitt. From her cradle, she had been a *spoiled child* in the most emphatic sense of the phrase; and though a natural sweetness of disposition and acute sensibilities had preserved her from selfishness or ill-temper—education fatally confirmed an unfortunate bias of character—and Pride became her besetting sin. The panegyrics daily pronounced on her beauty at home, and the praise of her uncommon talents by her teachers abroad, had raised her, in her childish conceit, into a being whose endowments were above the lot of humanity; and she cherished many a vision of boundless conquests and brilliant aggrandizement—when her father's suicide came like a killing frost to nip the buds of her fairest hopes. The gay dreams on which her fancy fed, vanished at once—and their rainbow tints were swallowed up by darkness and despair: but a ray of light shone athwart the gloom, when her kind patroness unfolded her project, and strove to recommend it with all the persuasive eloquence of affection. Hitherto Sophy's sorrows had been all for her father; for though poverty stared her in the face, it was felt but as a secondary evil by her, who (in her own devout belief) possessed, in the growing graces of her mind and person, an unrivalled share of that sort of wealth, which woman most dearly prizes. But to exhibit behind a counter such charms as might adorn a throne!—to descend to the drudgery of the needle and scissors!—to await, in servile patience, the orders of arrogant or envious prosperity!—the thought was death—and not to be endured. But her aunt wisely bethought her of setting one passion at war with another—and invoked pride against vanity; she had but to speak of the humiliation of hanging on Mrs. Rose for a support—to ask if her niece, strong in health and youth, bore a mind so base as to be content to eat the bitter bread of charity; and directly the reason and the feelings of Sophy owned the justice of the reproof—and urged her to retrieve the error of her judgment by yielding, with a good grace, to necessity. Still she could not be insensible to the sad contrast, when she removed to the new abode, where she was to perform her long probation. But her strong sense of duty, and fine and comprehensive mind, both pressed on her the propriety of making amends, by activity and application, for the disinterested friendship shown by Mrs. Rose—and she was not disobedient to the call. The zeal and diligence with which she took to her trade, soon made her an adept in the mysteries of millinery and dress making; and being competent to preside over this manufactory of feminine gear, its experienced owner was often glad to give way to her preferable taste. Thus employed, three years rolled rapidly away; in which time, the death of Mrs. Hamilton left Sophy to the guidance of her own prudence, and the care of her fond guardian. 'Tis true Mrs. Nesbitt still lived and prospered—nor did she altogether disclaim her orphan kinswoman; but Sophy could not forgive her own and her parents' wrongs,—and there was wanting between the ladies that bond of affection which can alone sanctify the ties of blood; so (by no means to the regret of Miss Hamilton) they saw each other but seldom. Being now grown to full womanhood, and in the bloom of her young loveliness more like some descended vision of unearthly beauty that visits the poet's rapt eye than any "mortal mixture of earth's mould," she began to engross the attentions of the libertine loungers who haunted the work-room of their landlady, to trifle away part of their superfluous time with its pretty inmates. In a very little while her fame grew as great as that of "la belle Limonadiere," at Paris, but the chastened dignity that pervaded every look and motion, forbade the boldest profligate to approach her with disrespect. Flatteries, sighs and billets-doux showered on her in profusion; but though Sophy had, long ago, arranged her apotheosis in her own mind, she was not at all disposed to hear herself deified by every empty fop; and their extravagancies being met with such calm contempt as effectually silenced them, "la belle Hamilton," (an epithet applied to her by an English traveller, who fancied her resemblance to that celebrated duchess) soon became noted as much for prudery as for beauty. Her behaviour in this particular, was severely reproved by her aunt as destructive to every chance of matrimonial preferment; and, in good sooth, had the wayward nymph a little relaxed her stateliness, and stooped to practise the allurements Mrs. Nesbitt would have taught, several young men of high birth and fortune, might have been wrought on to make her serious proposals; but Sophy was resolute not to "do evil that good might come of it"—and persisted in refusing to achieve her greatness at the expense of her delicacy. Day after day she continued to officiate as shop-woman, arrayed in all the fantastic elegance that served to display the latest fashions and her fine person to the best advantage; and 'twas matter of unfeigned amazement to her good friend that, while she was thus the cynosure of admiring eyes, time slided by—and no splendid marriage was as yet contracted. By her own rec Miss Hamilton was extolled for her matchless skill in the art of decoration—or decried as a presumptuous minx, who, in despite of nature and lowly lineage, pretended to set up for a belle; and Mrs. Rose, for aiding and abetting such impertinence, lost not a few of her customers among certain ladies, whose praiseworthy concern for a proper subordination in society, made them as nicely jealous as the Hindoos of any attempts at breaking caste. Others—and they were many,—were led by their amiable feelings to caress the shining merit that was thrown so far below its appropriate sphere. Mrs. Courtney, a young bride of distinction, had taken a special fancy to Sophy, whom she admitted to her house on a familiar footing, and, between whiles, invited to an extraordinary entertainment. It happened one evening at a large party that the name of "la belle Hamilton" was slightly mentioned; and Mrs. Courtney made her eulogy with so much *emotion* as to give a young officer present the most lively desire to see this rare piece of beauty. Accordingly he proceeded the next morning to gratify his curiosity; and "sad was the hour, and luckless was the day," when Sophy, attired with the most unadorned simplicity, the redundancy of her raven ringlets carelessly confined by a "Crazy Jane" cap, with a cluster of Persian roses and buds, came out to take the orders of Colonel Willis, who gazed on the bright apparition with an intensity of admiration that made him forgetful or unobservant of aught else. A friend with him, after waiting for some minutes in vain, spoke of the Colonel's wish to engage lodgings of Mrs. Rose, and Sophy retired to summon that lady, who found her visiter a little recovered from his extatic trance, and greeted him as an old acquaintance. Willis was speedily at home in apartments he had formerly occupied, and which were resumed on account of the convenient access gained thereby to the fascinating object, who charmed him with a glance. This gentleman had distinguished himself in the Mexican service, whence he was just returned—of patrician descent and heir presumptive to an uncle immensely rich; he was, moreover, "the glass of fashion and the mould of form;" but withal a refined voluptuary, who worshipped beauty only to betray it. A devoted admirer of intellect in woman, a very short intercourse with Sophy dispelled his fears lest the mind should disgrace its glorious temple; and this conviction, at the same time that it increased his passion, imposed additional caution and self restraint in making his addresses. Meanwhile his assiduities, so full of tenderness and respect, were but too successful with the divinity, at whose shrine they were offered, and kindled in her young heart a flame destined eventually to consume the breast wherein it burned. Willis, whom Sophy's vestal purity of thought and speech impressed with a timidity as new as it was captivating, did not profane the first fervour of his love by any purposes of seduction. She was, he would willingly have persuaded himself, to him, "a thing inspired and sainted;" and he gave himself up to the enchantments of her society, without stopping to reflect on the cruelty of sporting with the innocent affections of one, whose lofty tone of character marked her as formed to "love once, and love no more." His eyes were first opened to the imprudence—if not guilt—of such an oblivion, by the arrival at W——, of *Miss Fleming*, an attractive young heiress, with whom he had lately carried on a serious flirtation: 'twas obvious at their first interview, that the lady calculated on its renewal—nor was she entirely disappointed: but the once gay and gallant Colonel was become so love-lorn and *distrait* that the fair Isabella insensibly caught the infection, and deigned to bestow every token of encouragement to embolden her timid wooer. His gay companions, one and all, envied and complimented Willis on the supreme good fortune that not only won the smiles of this richly endowed toast—but enlivened for him the haughty beauty hitherto deemed as charming and as cold as Pygmalion's statue, ere the power of Love was exerted to animate it: but, notwithstanding these congratulations, and the "still, small" whispers of gratified vanity, there was no hour of the day wherein he did not curse the ill chance that had engaged his affections beyond the control of interest or reason. A few months before his ambition might have sought a union with Miss Fleming without any sacrifice of feeling: now his heart admonished him that Sophy or misery must be his. True, he had never thought of giving her an honourable title to his love—and still shrunk to make himself a standing jest among his wild associates as the enamoured fool, that was tricked into matrimony by the arts of a little shop-woman; neither could he help fancying the possibility of having her on terms more consistent with his reputation for gallantry; and he fluctuated in all the agonies of indecision till the sportive discourse of two confidential friends settled the matter for him. The one opined that "la belle Hamilton" soared above seduction—and that the Colonel stood not the least chance of carrying the virgin fortress, save on terms of honourable capitulation; his opponent was positive that as a woman, she must be wooed—as a woman, she might be won,—and that Willis might easily complete his conquest, having already made an inroad on her heart. This assertion was accordant with the latent hopes of the latter; at all events the experiment would put an end to the most sickening suspense, and wisely arguing that "without her there was no happiness for *him* and 'twas far from certain that his success would assure *her* misery," he resolved to achieve Sophy's undoing if the power of man could effect it. But when he came into the presence of his victim, whom for the delights of a transient and unworthy enjoyment, he was thus willing to bring to ruin and to death, he found himself—like one labouring under a spell—overpowered by "her might, her majesty of loveliness,"—and unable to train his tongue to its deluding tale. He was not slow to perceive that her pride was at least equal to her love—and her virtue paramount over both: so that in despair of gaining his point unless by an atrocious deception, some few remaining scruples of tenderness gave easy way to the dictates of passion. Though her partiality was perhaps founded on his outward graces, he was forced to own it mainly supported by her faith in his generosity and rectitude of principle; hers being, in its full extent, that noble sentiment,

"I could not love thee, dear, so much,
"Lov'd I not honor more."

He, therefore, did not hesitate to talk of marriage—and pressed for its immediate celebration; at the same time carelessly reminding Miss Hamilton of her promise to Mrs. Courtney, (who was now residing in Baltimore,) that, whenever she gave away her hand, the ceremony should be performed at the house of that friend. This was the arrangement most pleasing to his fair enslaver as well as to Mrs. Rose, who desired nothing so much as to have the exaltation of her adopted daughter solemnized with all splendor—and, in the pride of her heart, would have published the transporting news to all the world, had not Sophy besought her to a very reluctant silence. Still—so imperfect is earthly bliss—Sophy sighed in the midst of ineffable joy, that it was unshared by her beloved parents; but could she have unclasped the book of fate, all regrets for past felicity had been absorbed in dismay at the evil that was to come. She dreamed not that the airy castles her fancy so fondly built up, were soon to fade "like the baseless fabric of a vision"—and that her lover, a pensioner on the bounty of his uncle, was, at present, an exile from his favour, which was only to be conciliated by a union with Miss Fleming. Some rumours of this engagement had, long since, made their way to Mrs. Rose's shop, the rendezvous of all the gossips in the town; but coming from a questionable source, and falling on the ear of one, who would have deemed it heresy to mistrust her own power or the fidelity of her betrothed, they did not, for a moment, disquiet the even tenor of her thoughts, or divert them from the contemplation of approaching happiness. Mrs. Courtney alone could have warned the ill-fated girl from that precipice, on whose edge she stood in ignorance of her peril; *she* had not failed to observe, with some anxiety, the particular manner in which Colonel Willis made up to Miss Hamilton, who, on her side, seemed less ready than was her wont to repress his advances, which, to say the truth—were of a nature not to displease the most delicate modesty: yet this very refinement made them but the more insidious, and added to her friend's alarm. But ere his attentions were so manifest as to justify the interposition of Mrs. Courtney, that lady, being engaged to go on a pleasurable excursion to the north, was forced to comply with her appointment, and did not care, on the eve of her departure, to poison the few days she was to spend with Sophy by imparting suspicions, probably the mere offspring of over-zealous regard. Yet even had she been at hand to undeceive the victim of love and pride, all her rhetorick would have been insufficient to stifle the pleadings of a partial heart, when they were opposed on no better grounds than the vague surmises of prudence. Willis, who in this excess of enraptured passion, could hardly submit to keep up appearances with his bride-elect, had taken it for granted that Miss Hamilton would accept his escort on her journey; and his vexed and impatient surprise at her declaration to the contrary, was expressed with such violence as rather startled her fond credulity in his perfection of character. His manner and extreme eagerness in contending for this privilege, appeared even to her inexperience, so much beyond the exigency of the occasion, as to fill her with an indefinable dread lest 'twere the veil of some dark design, and though her conscience smote her for the momentary doubt, yet 'twas in vain that Willis rallied the strain of affectation, which disallowed his attendance. Entreaty, argument and reproaches, were all thrown away on her obstinacy; and while this piece of ill-timed prudery deranged his whole device; he yet had so much self-command as to recede from his opposition, and yield to her pleasure with an apology for his previous petulance. Willis's submission smoothed the path to a perfect reconciliation—perfect, that is, to outward appearance; for her triumphant resistance had so ruffled his temper as to make him covet earnestly a speedy and ample revenge for the pangs of baffled desire. Sophy, unconscious of her offence or his anger, went on with her simple preparations (for she had declined the costly *trousseau* her lover's profusion would have lavished on her), and he had at last the joy of seeing her depart in the stage under the care of an elderly female friend. There was no time to be lost,—for the next day he had appointed to join her; and having arranged a plan something less feasible than the one she had been pleased to disappoint, he asked a short leave of absence from Isabella, and hastened to the perpetration of his cruel intents with such mingled feelings as moved Polydore to violate the nuptial couch of his brother.

Sophy met with a cordial welcome from her elegant friend, who could not, however, forbear to express a little surprise at learning Colonel Willis's choice; for intimately acquainted as this lady was with the condition of his affairs, she was unable to believe, notwithstanding all her attachment to Miss Hamilton, that 'twas his serious purpose to shock the aristocratic feelings of his family by such a connexion. These feelings of his family by such a connexion. These suspicions she was careful, though, to keep to herself, under the imagination that their disclosure could tend but to wound the delicacy of sure could tend but to wound the delicacy of Sophy, without convincing her judgment—and there would be still time for the mortifying tale, should the behaviour of the bridegroom seem, in any manner to countenance her conjectures: so she was silent—and her friend slept on in that dream of enchantment, from which she was soon, alas! to be but too rudely awakened. The day after Sophy's arrival, she looked for her lover; but ere he came, a letter was left at the door for Miss Hamilton, who, by good fortune, was alone when she broke up the seal. One hasty glance instructed her of its fatal purport—and the paper fell to the ground, where it lay for some moments, while the agonized girl, her large dark eyes dilated to circles by the eager wildness of her gaze, stared on it as on such terrified abhorrence as if 'twere some venomous reptile, whose fangs had just pierced her with a deadly wound. At length, slowly, and with a bosom swollen to suffocation, she stooped to lift it, and essayed to read to the end—but a mist dimmed her eyes, which took no more note of its contents than if they had been couched in an unknown tongue. Willis, disloyal to his sworn allegiance—Willis, the premeditated betrayer of her love and her honor—Willis, the mercenary husband of Miss Fleming; death had no sting half so terrible as this thought—and madness itself were bliss in comparison of the hideous phantasm. But native pride, predominating over outraged love and abused confidence, came to her aid, and made her

"Stern to resolve, and stubborn to endure;"

and while, during the rest of this fatal day, she walked like one bewildered in a fearful vision, the cherished vice successfully suppressed all outward show of the dreadful conflict that raged within. The time for her lover's appearance drew nigh; she heard that familiar voice pronounce her name—and with it a thousand images of past and fancied happiness came rushing on her memory to overcome her by the vivid recollection. Still her mind was made up; and when she beheld Willis beside her—almost at her feet,—her features though deadly pale were calm—her voice steady as if she discussed some ordinary topic, as, repelling his approach with one hand, she extended the other with the letter, and bade him declare to the truth or falsehood of its statement. Willis received it with trepidation, and read as follows: "Though the writer hereof be unknown to Miss Hamilton, he is not ignorant of her worth, or uninterested in her fate; and 'tis a lively concern for her future peace and fame that alone impels him to advertise her of deep and dangerous designs against both, in one professing to love her honourably. The person in question is, at this very time, actually affianced to a celebrated heiress, whom he will shortly lead to the altar; while the basest treachery will be put in practice to delude Miss H. into the belief that *she* is his lawful bride. The illness of his uncle this traitor will make a plea for putting off the marriage; and the opportunity presented by Miss Hamilton's return home, will be made use of for the completion of his vile ends. Once warned of the intended atrocity, that young lady is safe from his snare; but let her beware of slighting, in the noble confidence of her nature, this information, which is given to place her on her guard, by

"*A sincere yet nameless Friend.*"

During his perusal of this scroll, Sophy, (on whom a new and appalling light broke as she remembered the half-formed doubts that, on a late occasion, she had hastened to stifle as a sin against love,) looked on the accused party with a firm and penetrating eye; there was confusion on his brow—the confusion of guilt and shame: and when he was proceeding to falter forth a faint denial of the charge, she stopped him with all the coldness of contempt. Ten thousand daggers seemed to stab her heart, as it made the admission—but his look, his manner, was too fatally decisive of the projected perfidy. "'Tis enough," she said—and her speech was steady—her aspect composed in calm and scornful beauty—"it is enough; this moment establishes your villainy, and puts an end to our connexion: farewell, for ever!" And with the stop of proud resolution, she passed from his presence, and the last effort over, sunk senseless on a chair in the next room. When she came to herself, Mrs. Courtney was hanging over her in affectionate alarm—and Willis, pale and trembling as herself, held her hands in his, and attempted to recover her to life: but those bewitching eyes opened only to dart on him the glance of unutterable disdain; and, recoiling from his touch, she turned to assure her friend that her indisposition was nothing—and her only want the privacy of her chamber, where she would lie down awhile. 'Twas in vain that Willis implored her in tones almost inarticulate, to grant him one moment's audience; her sole reply was a slight salute as she withdrew fast as her tottering limbs could bear her to her own room. Here she gave herself no time for reflection—but, on the instant, began to pack up her things in the design to leave Baltimore the next day; and, this being done—she threw herself in bed, and for the first time, wept long and bitterly. But tears failed to relieve her—and their fountain was suddenly dried up on the entrance of her anxious hostess, who came to invite her to supper. Sophy declined going down, but with a voice and smile so like her usual manner, that Mrs. Courtney was readily persuaded that her fears were unfounded, and left the invalid alone, after prescribing repose as her best medicine. But all the long night, she tossed and turned on her restless pillow, and if for a moment sleep visited her heavy and aching eyelids, the thick-coming and delirious fancies that vexed her dreaming brain, startled away slumber, and awoke her to convulsive agonies. Towards morning, overspent nature sunk into torpid rest—a rest so profound and protracted that it might well have been mistaken for the long, last sleep of death; and 'twas not till the sun was declining in the western sky that she awoke, to the infinite delight of her friend, clear and calm in mind and memory—but with her young heart and hopes withered like the lone and desert waste beneath the blighting breath of the Simoom. Mrs. Courtney, who could not help suspecting some *ill* passage between the lovers, forbore to persecute her by inquiry or comment; and 'twas not till Sophy came to speak of her proposed departure, that this discretion gave way to her exceeding surprise at the news. But she vainly strove to dissuade her from the execution of this sudden whim; and after several hours of alternate raillery and expostulation, was constrained to give up the point, and allow her self-willed guest to take her own way. Just as Miss Hamilton was stepping into the stage-coach, a servant tendered her a letter from Willis, (who had not ceased, since the evening of their rupture, to besiege the door with petitions for admittance;) but she repulsed the missive with such mixed feelings of pride and regret as attend the martyr to the stake: and having assumed her seat in the carriage, with her calash drawn as far as possible over her calm and pallid face, she sat as still and perfectly heedless of existence as if she were already laid a shrouded corpse in her coffin. But internally a prey to all the corroding tortures with which an injury such as hers, could wring a high and haughty spirit, there was another and a keener pang in the conviction, that, though towards the friend, whose embrace she had just left, she might persevere in her allowable silence, such reserve could not exist with the benevolent protectress of her orphanage, who, in right of her kindness, demanded and deserved the meed of entire con-

fidence. The short space between the towns was soon travelled over; and she found herself again in W——, and at that door, through which she had so lately passed elate with hope and happiness; one long convulsive sigh "bespoke remembrance only too profound," as, alighting, with a rapid yet trembling step, she hurried into the shop, and threw herself, gasping for breath, on the first vacant seat. Mrs. Rose affectionately kissing her cold cheek, begged to know the reason for her return and this emotion, while the wondering apprentices crowded about her with eager observations on her altered looks: Sophy raised her eyes to a mirror that hung near, and dropped them in doubt and dismay at the faded and languid image it reflected; but she accounted for her faint and dejected appearance by the plea of fatigue and a sick head-ache, which, at the same time, served as a pretext to cover her abrupt retreat to her sleeping bower,—where, as the lingering and weary hours of what appeared to her an endless day, wore slowly by, she continued stretched on her couch, without change of features or posture, her eyes closed, and the white and beautiful hands folded on her anguished bosom. But when twilight melted into darkness, and the moon shone forth with pale and placid beams, she suddenly arose and sent to desire that Mrs. Rose would come to her for a few moments; that lady, whose concern for Sophy's health had made her refrain from disturbing her solitude, was prompt in her attendance, and entered the sick chamber with a noiseless step, and bearing a salver with lights and such refreshments as would suit the weak appetite of an invalid. Sophy, full of calm and energetic equanimity, received her at the door, and seeming to shrink from the glare of the candles, immediately extinguished them; then placing a chair for her friend, and inviting her to assume it, she made haste to bolt out all intrusion. All this she did in silence, without heeding the questions addressed to her touching her indisposition; and having so disposed her own seat, that the clear and soft rays of the fair planet that enlightened the room, fell full on the spot, she took possession of it and began her story. With a voice unbroken in its tones, and a countenance of unchanging serenity, she went through the recital. "And now, my dear mother," with these words she ended, "no comments' not a word! If you would save me from distraction and from the tomb, promise me—swear to me that you will forget my weakness and its punishment; that never hereafter by look or by speech you will recal this matter, or remind me how I have loved, and how I have been scorned. Promise me—swear to me," she repeated with vehement agitation; "promise me, and leave me." And Mrs. Rose, aghast at the disclosure, and frightened by her unwonted perturbation, gave the pledge she craved so earnestly—but on condition that Sophy would suffer her to keep her company during the night; and the latter feeling that her denial would be a failure in the respect due to this worthy matron, was forced to acquiesce, in spite of her repugnance to the proposal. The subsequent day Miss Hamilton kept her room, alleging a slight illness; but longer indulgence she considered indecorous and mean: so she forced herself to attend to her duty—and —however much it might cost her, to banish all semblance of that inward and ravening grief that preyed upon her vitals. All day she went through her irksome routine without betraying by word or gesture, the dreadful secret of her breast; and Mrs. Rose, relieved by her apparent cheerfulness of demeanour, began to flatter herself that the affair of her hapless love was fading from her memory, and would soon be altogether forgotten in other and happier engagements. But the seat of life was touched—and that beyond the power of time or earthly aid to heal. Sophy had loved with a fondness, a fervour that seemed to concentrate all the feelings of her soul in one beloved object—and he had despised and requited her affection with the blackest perfidy and ingratitude; her pride,

"The same sin that overthrew the angels,
"And of all sins most easily besets
"Mortals the nearest to the angelic nature,"

had "grown with her growth and strengthened with her strength"—and here was her hand spurned—her dishonour and infamy planned by one, whom to preserve from shame or danger she would have "laid down her life as freely as a pin." She had loved—and loved unworthily; all the pure and precious emotions of womanhood, like pearls cast before swine, she had thrown away on a wretch, a depraved and dissolute seducer, insensible of their value and ready to barter them for the passing embrace of any wanton. This was the barbed and poisoned dart that rankled in her wound; and life was a burden and memory a curse to the poor young woman, who was fast dying by a decay of the heart. Several months she had suffered in silence and unsuspected, for Mrs. Rose, not remarkable for acute perceptions, was far from dreaming that within that bright creation, so lovely to look upon, there lurked, as in "the bud cut by the envious worm," the seeds of incipient decline and death; but Mrs. Courtney who was just come to town and saw with clearer eyes, made a quick discovery of her perilous condition. The downy glow of youth and health was fled, and the abiding spot of feverish crimson that burned on her cheek, indicated too plainly the fearful nature of her malady. Yet, to a casual observer, she was beautiful as ever; the dark and lustrous eyes shone with undimmed brilliancy—and 'twas only the anxious scrutiny of friendship that could detect in their beams the illusive radiance of disease. Sophy, endued by pride with a capacity of endurance not less than that which sustained the Spartan boy in his uncomplaining agony, made a jest of the apprehensions and advice of Mrs. Courtney, who was earnest in persuading her to take medical aid. 'Tis true the declining girl was unconscious of the fatal foe that fed upon her life as the vampire of Eastern story is said to drain the warm veins of his sleeping victims; she felt no bodily pain, and was able to cheat herself into the belief that the deadly sensations, which so often came over her, were to be ascribed to late hours and close confinement. But though, under this persuasion, she slackened in her excessive application, and sought the benefit of free air and exercise, the distressing symptoms of decay continued to beset her; there was still the same uneasy shortness of breath, chequered by fits of long and involuntary sighing—still that same unsatisfied and oppressive pining after something indefinite and unknown, to be compared only to the anguish that sickens the wretch expiring for want of drink—and which may not unaptly be termed the thirst of the heart—still the same loathing of food and wakeful and weary restlessness through the tedious watches of the night. Insensible of her danger, Sophy made light account of these ailments and the fears of her friends; her jealous pride dreading nothing so much as an exposure of her secret weakness; indeed so well did this victim of love and pride dissemble, that Willis himself began to distrust the reality of the passion he had inspired—and to attribute her former reception of his suit to the suggestions of vanity and pleased ambition. He had made many attempts to propitiate her anger, and employed to no purpose the intercession of Mrs. Courtney, who was invested with a carte-blanche, whereon the haughty beauty was solicited to inscribe her own terms; but scarce had the modintrix opened her mouth to speak, ere Sophy cut her short with such depth of indignation that she had no mind to renew the contest. Her ill report failed to dishearten the colonel, impressed as he was with the idea that 'twas not in woman to put aside the hand he held out with an offer of marriage; and he wore out his patience in trying every expedient of inventive love, before he could bring himself to own that Sophy's ear and heart were for ever shut against him. *His* fiery spirit kindled in its turn; he had humbled himself by every concession at the feet of her pride—and had been spurned for his pains: so, with such feelings of resentment as made him exclaim,

"Oh nymph, tormenting and cold as thou art,
"My bosom is proof as thine own,"

he turned to forget her smiles and her scorn in the resumption of his addresses to Miss Fleming. That fair lady, being nothing loth, an early day was fixed for the nuptial; and her aunt, (the Mrs. Dale introduced to our readers at the beginning of this veritable history) left the most expensive orders for the bridal paraphernalia at Mrs. Rose's shop. Thus her untoward fate forced Sophy to take an active part in the preparations for that ceremony, which put an impassable gulf between herself and the lover, whom, though unworthy, she could not yet cease to love: true, her own sentence had severed them eternally, and in giving himself to another, he but confirmed her decree; still this reasoning did not lessen the pang that owned their final parting. But though her heart heaved with its laboured and sickening palpitations, and her small white hand shook with a nervous tremor, she swerved not from what she deemed her sacred duty, till the splendid apparel was ready for exhibition to the modish idlers, who found their pastime in loitering about this repository of elegant finery. Then indeed the impulse of irritated feeling subsided; and all the illness its energy had suppressed appeared written on her countenance in characters so legible, that Mrs. Rose's affection took the alarm and would no longer consent to delay summoning a physician. Mrs. Courtney, who had bitterly reproached such deliberate self-murder, could not drive away a presentiment that this succour came too late to save her friend—and the learned leech but spoke what her forebodings had already whispered when he announced the sufferer to be in the last stage of a rapid consumption. Sophy had ever paid strict respect to the outward forms of piety; she prayed daily—sometimes with fervor, always with attention—but of the influence of religion upon the heart—of that inward and spiritual grace, which purifies the passions, and raises our humble hopes to heaven, she was profoundly ignorant. All her thoughts and all her wishes had been given to earth and earthly things; the broken reed whereon she leaned had shivered in her grasp—and now she must die—die in the bloom of youth and life, with all her early beauty on her brow; and ere a few brief days were past, stand at the judgment seat of the most High and Just. But the call was effectual even at the eleventh hour; the venerable pastor, who came to perform beside her dying bed the solemn service for the sick, found that "the comforter" was there before him; and soon the burning agony passed from Sophy's brain—the tightening grasp of despair was removed from her heart, as she listened to the gracious promises of that Gospel, that "came with healing on its wings." Her "heart had been lifted up because of her beauty—she had corrupted her wisdom by reason of her brightness;" but that pride, so long the master-spirit of her mind, disappeared amid the enlivening regeneration of the Holy Spirit. 'Twas now five weeks that she was confined to her chamber; and as many months since the beginning of that mortal malady, with which a weak constitution, already impaired by sedentary habits, had conspired in hurrying its young victim to her grave. The time of her departure seemed momently at hand—and yet she lingered on in her frail and almost impalpable loveliness as if impending death delayed to smite so fair a sacrifice. They were now in the middle of July—and the heats of the season unusually oppressive; through the long bright hours of its warmest day, the thoughts of the sufferer had turned with fond tenacity towards the scenes of her early life; they dwelt on the careless pleasures of innocent childhood—on the fairy and fading bliss of her adolescence—on the endearments of parents—the smiles of friends—the hope of joys—all, all for ever lost! With the evening came a severe thunder storm to purify and cool the close, torrid atmosphere; awhile it raged in sublime and gloomy grandeur, filling the mind with a stern delight, and then rolled slowly by; its faint and far-off peals sinking away in sullen sounds; while suddenly the summer's sun shone out in setting splendor, and illumined the green, wet bosom of earth, the clear blue skies and that huge mass of black clouds collected in the opposite horizon, where, his rays reflecting in the glittering drops, "a rain-bow compassed the heavens about with its glorious circle." The dying girl, placed in an arm-chair by the little window of her chamber, gazed on it in speechless emotion: at length, "it is," she said, "the type of peace and consolation to man—the seal of the first covenant between an offended God and his erring creatures. How dazzling the gorgeous arch thrown across the thick, dark curtain beneath! thus dark and dismal the passage through pain to death—thus glorious the day-spring of immortal life and light!" Her voice dropped into an indistinct murmur; she pressed Mrs. Courtney's hand—and her head sunk back on the bosom of that friend; where with a sigh soft as that of an infant resigning itself to sleep, she drew her last breath—and the spirit passed from time to eternity.—Three days after her decease, Col. Willis received the following letter:

"I do not write to upbraid you as the author of my sufferings and my early death; for these I ought rather to blame my own weakness than your cruelty: but 'tis to tell you how fatally you mistook your power and that virtue over which you thought to triumph so easily, that with a dying hand and broken heart I pen these lines: how different from the fair and free characters you were wont to praise in the first days of our love. You are married—you have wooed and won a young and beautiful heiress: well—be it so; for such a prize 'twas natural—'twas pardonable to trample on the affections of a portionless orphan, who trusted implicitly in your plighted honor. You will live with your gay and lovely bride long years of splendor and worldly prosperity, while I am forgotten in my lowly and premature grave: but the hour will come—an hour of silence and reflection—when you will think on my wrongs with all the bitterness of a late and impotent remorse: it may then avail you to know that my dying voice pronounced your pardon. Truly I forgive you as I hope and dare petition Heaven for forgiveness; and may this assurance impart to your mind some portion of that blessed peace, wherewith the Gospel promises of salvation and remission of sin, have filled the breast of SOPHY HAMILTON."

E. C. S.

COMMONWEALTH vs. EDMUND SHOTWELL, AND OTHERS. } *Surety of the Peace.* Committed by the MAYOR.

On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the adjourned and last hearing of this interesting controversy took place at the County Court House. A vast crowd filled the Court Room before the hour of meeting, to hear the promised opinion of the learned Judge. At four precisely, the Judge took his seat, and read from his notes, the following impressive and decisive adjudication of the question.

OPINION OF JUDGE KING.

To the writ issued in this instance, the keeper of the prison returns, that he detains the relators "in pursuance of certain several commitments," issued by the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and dated the fourth day of June, 1828. These commitments state the defendants to have been charged before the Mayor, "on the affirmation of Samuel Stokes and others, with having committed, with others, a breach of the public peace, by forcibly pulling down a part of the wall of Friends' Western Burial Ground, in said city, and required to give bail for *future good conduct and behaviour* towards the said Samuel Stokes, the tenant in possession, as well as to all the good citizens of the Commonwealth." The personal recognizance of Shotwell, Lukens and Middleton, in the sum of $500, without other security, and bail in $250 from the other defendants, was required by the Mayor, which being refused, they were committed until the "next Mayor's Court." A minute and laborious investigation of the facts which led to this commitment, has been gone into before me, and I am now called upon, not to determine whether the original requisitions of the committing magistrate can be sustained; but whether, under all the circumstances disclosed on the hearing, the relators should not be called on to enter into recognizance to keep the peace. For the correct understanding of the grounds of my decision, a brief recurrence to some of the leading facts becomes necessary. I do not contemplate going very minutely into the voluminous testimony in the case, but will content myself with condensing so much of it as appears to me material.

For several years past, the Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends of Philadelphia, consisted of five Monthly Meetings, viz: the Northern District, the Southern District, the Eastern District, the Western District, and Green street Monthly Meetings; all springing from the old Philadelphia Meeting, and harmoniously organized from time to time, as the increase and local position of members rendered expedient and necessary. On the second day of February, 1818, certain real estate, among which was a lot on Schuylkill Seventh and Mulberry streets, since known as the Western Burial Ground, was purchased for the common use of the five *Monthly Meetings*; and was, for that purpose, vested in fifteen trustees, three of whom were chosen and appointed by each *Monthly Meeting*. Subsequently, this lot was designated as a burial place for the common use of the five monthly meetings; a wall was erected around it, and it was in other respects prepared for the decent reception of the dead. Inside of the enclosure, a suitable mansion was erected for the dwelling place of a superintendant, and other arrangements made comporting with convenience and security. In order to the preservation and regulation of this beautiful cemetery, a committee of two persons was appointed by each of the five monthly meetings, who formed an aggregate body of ten, and from time to time, devised and executed such measures as were necessary with the objects of their appointment. In addition to their representation in the committee of ten, *each monthly meeting* appointed what was called a burial committee, under whose orders the bodies of deceased Friends were interred in the Western Burial Ground. These committees of the respective monthly meetings for granting orders, or, as they have been termed throughout this discussion, burial committees, were distinct and independent bodies, having no sort of connection with each other, or with the joint committee of ten; and the orders of each of them were *always*, until the happening of recent events, recognized and obeyed by the superintendant, or person in charge of the burial place. Under this simple and efficient organization, every thing proceeded with the harmony and peace which, until recent and ever to be deplored events, have always characterized the principles and practice of this primitive people. Each of these committees exercised, undismayedly, their respective functions, neither controlling nor controlled by each other; never coming into collision, because they moved in different spheres. So decided seems the sentiment as to their mutual independence, that Samuel Stokes, the superintendant, considers that the directions of the committee of ten, would not be sufficient to induce him to disobey the orders of the burial committee of a *regular* monthly meeting. About a year since, Green street monthly Meeting is said to have been "laid down," or, in other words, deprived of its functions as a monthly meeting, by the Philadelphia Quarter, and its members united to the Northern District meeting. The regularity of this alleged laying down; its effect on the separate existence of Green street monthly Meeting, *as* a monthly meeting, and its operation on the equitable interest in this burial ground, secured by the trust deed, have rather been hinted at than discussed; being treated, with entire propriety, as questions referable to other tribunals, and in a different and less summary form of proceeding. In point of fact, however, Green street monthly Meeting has never admitted the correctness of the doings of the Philadelphia Quarter, and has gone on as a monthly meeting as if no such proceedings were ever had. That meeting being in the *de facto* exercise of its functions, and the regularity and effect of the alleged laying down on the spiritual and temporal concerns of the meeting, not being submitted to my decision, I cannot consider Green street monthly Meeting, in any other light than as one of the five monthly Meetings, which are cestui que trusts, the parties among others for whose use the Friends' Western Burial Ground is held by the Trustees.

Since the period, however, of the alleged laying down, the two members of the committee of ten, appointed by Green street Meeting, have not been recognized by the other members of this committee, or suffered to participate in their proceedings. Except in a few instances, the orders for the interment of its deceased members, given by their burial committee, have been disregarded by the superintendant of the burial ground, acting under the supposed authority of the majority of the committee of ten; the gate has been closed against approaching funerals of its late members, in order to their interment, the Friends of and Green street have found it necessary to enter the enclosure by means of ladders, and force the fastenings from the gate. It is correct here to remark, that no such measures would have been necessary, had the Friends of Green street consented to receive orders from the burial committee of the Northern District meeting, to which, by the alleged laying down, they were supposed to be attached, which orders were always in readiness for them; and, on one occasion, such an order was actually tendered to the family of a deceased member of Green street Meeting, and rejected. The ground of the refusal of these orders, by the members of Green street Meeting, was that the receipt of them, from the Northern District meeting, involved an admission of the regularity of the doings of the Quarterly meeting, which they have steadily and firmly resisted.

At the outset of these difficulties, John Chapman held the place of superintendent of this burial place under the committee of ten. By an arrangement between him and Samuel Stokes, the latter came into the possession of the dwelling house; and on the 1st day of January, 1828, eight of the committee of ten, being all the members of that body except the two representatives of Green street Meeting, leased the dwelling house to Samuel Stokes, and entered into an agreement with him as to the terms and conditions on which he should thereafter exercise the duties of superintendent of the burial ground. One of the stipulations in his lease of the dwelling house is, "that he would not permit the dwelling or abiding on the premises of any other person or persons than his own family, without the consent of the committee." A stipulation in the other agreement relative to the execution of his duties as superintendant, engages that he will bestow on the burial place "all the labour and attentions necessary, or proper, for the *fulfilling* of the *uses* and *purposes* for which the said burial ground was appropriated."

The subject of their burial ground, naturally excited the attention of Green street Meeting; and on the 22d of May last, a committee was appointed by that meeting, "to ask such aid of the *Trustees* as the necessity of the case might require, and who were authorized to carry into effect, under their direction, such measures as might be deemed needful, to secure to them their rights as a Monthly meeting." In this particular, in pursuance of this authority, the committee thus appointed requested and obtained permission of five of the Trustees, "to put a gate in the wall of the burial ground, in Cherry street, and if necessary erect a house for a tenant, or take any other measures that might secure to the meeting the right of interment, in conformity with the deed of trust, recognising a common right with the other Monthly meetings of Philadelphia; it being understood that the Friends of all the other monthly meetings should enjoy the privilege of entrance equally with the Friends of Green street." The appointment of this committee was never communicated to the *other ten* Trustees; nor were they in any respect consulted on the subject; nor did they in any way give their assent to the permission thus given by the minority. It is also proper to observe, that this is the first known instance of any interference by the Trustees with the burial ground—the control and management of it being always heretofore exercised by committees, appointed by the five monthly meetings. The trust, however, is joint, and the necessity for the consent of a majority, is not stipulated by the deed, however it may be implied.

On the 31st of May last, Edmund Shotwell, one of this committee, Charles Middleton, Joseph Lukens, and Joseph Townsend, two of the committee of ten, being the Green street representation in that committee, together with divers workmen, repaired to the western burial ground, in order to erect the contemplated gate. They entered the ground through a small gate, leading to the dwelling house, which was not locked, in the most peaceable and orderly manner; proceeded to the western wall, and after carefully cutting the ripe grass, so as to do as little injury as possible, commenced the work. A space was broken in the wall, of sufficient extent to receive a gate, corresponding in size with the eastern gate, and when the work was completed, they as quietly left the premises.—Mr. Stokes was absent when the relators entered the burial place, but shortly afterwards returned, and found them engaged as I have described, and stated to them nothing, as I understand, except "*that he would inform the committee.*" Subsequently to seeing the committee, he was directed to tell them to desist. He did so, but they paid no attention. He says his family was alarmed on account of his absence; not from any apprehension they had of injury from the relators, from whom he says, he has "not the least reason to believe his person or estate is in danger;" and he seemed anxious, on his examination, not to be understood as a prosecutor, nor in any other light than as a witness. He, however, declares, that he can recognize no other authority over the burial ground than that of the committee who appointed him, and that had he been at home, he should have considered it his duty to have objected to the entry of the relators. Except in one particular, the gate was completed without tumult, confusion, or even excitement, and progressed to conclusion, as if the authority for its erection had been without question. The occasion I allude to is this: While Edmund Shotwell, (who is a mechanic,) and the others, were pulling down the wall, Jeremiah Willits, a member of the Northern District Meeting, *but having no other connection with, possession of, or authority over, the premises*, came and inquired the names of certain workmen, which were given to him. While Willits was speaking to the men, Shotwell, who at the moment of his arrival, was not actually at work, got upon the wall, close to which Willits was standing, and his name was "Edmund Shotwell," and, with a hammer or pick-axe, commenced throwing some bricks from the wall, which fell on Willits' feet, observing to the latter, that he had better get out of the way or he would get hurted. The wall was then down near to the ground. Willits says he does not believe Shotwell intended to strike him, but that he intended it to taunt or insult him.

He also says he is under no fear of injury to person or estate from Shotwell, or any of these defendants. Various respectable witnesses have been examined, who, while they all disclaim any kind of personal apprehension of the defendants, say, that unless they are restrained, they believe they will repeat their conduct, and two of the defendants, viz: Joseph Lukens and one of the labourers, have been heard to express strong intimations of this kind. During the pendency of the inquiry before me, the gate erected by the relators has been removed, and the breach made in the wall to receive it, filled up; part of the materials for which, were on the ground before the hearing actually commenced, and most probable before the issuing of the writ of Habeas Corpus. This summary may appear tedious, but an anxiety that every material fact should be embraced, has extended it to a greater length than was originally contemplated.

The prosecutors insist that the recognizance to keep the peace, should be continued, and contend that the facts in evidence prove first: That the conduct of the relators on the 31st of May, in entering the Friends' Western Burial Ground, breaking the wall and erecting the gate on Sixth street, was a forcible entry, that being done by more than three persons, it was a riot, and that the commission of these crimes by the relators, and the subsequent intimations of some of them, afford a well-grounded apprehension of future violations of the public order, if the relators are not recognized to keep the peace. It is to be understood that such surety was all that was demanded of the committing magistrate, or now required of me: no proceeding preparatory to an indictment for forcible entry or riot being instituted or contemplated.

For the correct application of the testimony to these grave charges, and in order to test the soundness of this application for surety of the peace, which it will be perceived is *consequential to their existence*, it is necessary to understand what constitutes, in a legal point of view, forcible entry and riot. Blackstone defines forcible entry as "an offence against the *public* peace, which is committed by *violently taking* or keeping possession of lands or tenements with *menaces, forces and arms*, and without authority of law, 4 vol. 147. Viner adopts a definition, the character of which is more decisive. "Forcible entry," says that author, "is, if one or more persons come *weaponed* to a house or land, and *violently* enter; or they *after violence to any possessed*; or if they *forcibly and furiously* expel another out of his possession." 13 vol. 180. The spirit and reason of any law may be well collected from the times and emergencies that gave it existence, and afford sure lights in guiding to the conclusion whether new cases as they arise are embraced in the decrees of the lawgiver.

At the common law, a party, who had the lawful right at entry, on land, might recover his possession from a wrong doer by force. Our old books speak of a certain respite which was given to the disseisee (according to his distance and absence,) in which it was lawful for him to gather *force*, arms and friends, and *throw* the disseisor out of his wrongful possession, 13 Viner, 519. In a rude and boisterous age, when might was right, and a proud and powerful feudal nobility paid but a doubtful homage to a feeble sovereign, such a right could not fail to be abused, and hence disputed possessions were oftener settled by belted knight and bucklered yeoman, than by coifed sergeant and ermined judge. The public calamities, produced by such a state of things, led to the statute of 5th Richard II., which forbid thenceforth entrys "with a strong hand or with a multitude of people, but only in *lawful* and *easy* manner." Our Provincial act of Assembly of 1700, supplies this statute, and directs that "whoever shall *violently* and *forcibly* enter the house or possessions of another, should be punished as a breaker of the peace." The objects of the statutes against forcible entry must not be misunderstood. They never were intended to facilitate the restoration of private rights, or afford prompter remedies than the ordinary actions of ejectment and trespasses; but had in view *exclusively* the preservation of the public peace. It is in the maintenance of this great pillar of the social system that the Commonwealth interferes, having no other interest in mere conflicts between contending parties for property, that would induce her to interpose between them the public law. When, therefore, the public peace has not been infracted, the party who complains of a violation of his possession must resort to the ordinary tribunals of civil jurisdiction. It is undoubtedly convenient for one party to enlist the strong arm of the Commonwealth in his quarrel, but that has never been deemed a sufficient reason for her interference on all occasions when wrongful entries have been made. The suggestions I have thrown out are much better, and certainly more authoritatively expressed by our Supreme Court as long since as 1795, in "Respublica vs. Devore, 1 Yates, 501." The statutes of forcible entry and detainer, say the Court, "were made for very wise and good purposes, when the spirit of the times was very different from the present. The rights of property are more respected and regarded, and we are induced to flatter ourselves that the necessity of recurring to law only, for the redress of private or public injuries is now obvious to every one. These statutes are still beneficial, but in a variety of instances *they have been prostituted and abused. Their provisions which formerly were construed liberally, should receive a strict construction from the change of circumstances.*" The practical application of these principles in that court is well exemplified in a manuscript case, a full note of which is in my possession. I allude to the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas W. Morris, George Vaux, Joseph Reed, and others, an indictment for forcible entry, tried before the present Chief Justice at Nisi Prius, in 1820. In that case, one Fox entered on an unimclosed lot in South street, near Eighth street, under a claim of title.

He fenced the lot round, partly filled it up, is being low, and either loaned, or made a donation, of part of it to a third person for the purpose of erecting a meeting house for public worship, the erection of which was actually commenced. The defendants claimed under one Hill, who had been in quiet possession for thirty years and upwards. They went to the ground early in the morning, forcibly broke down the fence with axes, and erected a building on the premises, in which they placed a tenant. While they were thus engaged, Fox came on the lot and protested against their proceeding. On the trial he swore that he felt himself in danger of personal violence from the defendants, whose demeanour, according to *his* description, was of a very different character from that of these relators. In charging the jury that, in this case, no forcible entry was committed, Judge Gibson said, among other things, according to the note I retain, "Courts now say that where the object is to take a short cut at possession, they will not consider once forcible entries. Mere civil suits must not be turned into criminal prosecutions. The party who institutes the prosecution must have been in quiet and peaceable possession; not a mere *scrambling* possession. Otherwise *the party last turned out* is not protected by the statutes of forcible entry." Under his charge and recommendation the defendants were acquitted, and I believe the prosecutors mulct into costs. And yet Fox's entry on the lot, fencing it round, and commencement of building, looks very much like what the counsel for the prosecution calls an ouster.

The party then, who hopes to succeed in such a prosecution must have a quiet, peaceable, and actual, not a mere scrambling possession, and the entry must be accompanied by actual force or intimidation. Again, it is not every actual possession that is adequate for this purpose; for a man who breaks open the door of his own dwelling house, or a cattle which is his inheritance, but forcibly *detained from him by one who claims the late custody of it*, cannot be guilty of forcible entry. 1 Russel 413. 3 Bacon Ab. 255. 1 Hawk. ch. 64. sec 21. The riot charged in argument, is a consequence of the entry being forcible; for a forcible entry by three or more is a riot. Hence the question of riot here, is dependent on that of forcible entry; the latter must be established before the former has any existence. 1. The operation of these legal principles on the application before me for surety of the peace, will be readily perceived. The opening counsel for the prosecution placed his case on the ground that Green street Meeting had been *seized* of any possessory rights it might have formerly possessed in this burial place, by the doings of the committee of Ten, that being thus actually seized and dispossessed, and exclusive possession being in other hands, the entry of the 31st of May, by the authority of that meeting, and the minority of the Trustees, was forcible and riotous. Assuming the entry to be forcible and riotous, security of the peace is demanded to prevent future aggressions. His colleague went somewhat further, and denied that Green street, and of consequence all the other meetings, had ever any other right in this burial ground than a right of way, and consequently it could have no possession. It is in these *assumptions* that the weakness of the prosecution lies. The facts of the case, and the principles of law arising on it, exhibit that whether the entry of the 31st of May is within the statutes of forcible entry, is a point of much nicety involving the solution of important propositions of law and fact. The intelligent counsel who so ably opened for the prosecution, saw that unless he could establish peaceable possession in his clients, and force in the entry of the relators, he could not obtain surety of the peace against future repetition.

He, therefore, to use his own figure, considered the evidence of force in the entry to be as "clear as the sun in the firmament." It should indeed be so, to authorise a judge to usurp the functions of a court and jury, and to decide, first, that a crime accompanied with a breach of the peace has been committed, and that the party should be coerced, under pain of imprisonment, to give surety against its future repetition. I view the law and facts of the case very differently, and, while I give no decided opinion on either, consider I should not stand on safe ground if I should act as if both were ascertained by due course of procedure. The relators, before I should demand surety of the peace from them on the *assumption* that they are forcible entrers and rioters, have the *legal and constitutional right* of having that *vital question* determined by a *jury of their peers*. The argument that a demand of surety of the peace is a more mild and merciful proceeding than a prosecution by indictment, is more specious than solid. In effect it gives to a single magistrate, a power which pertains only to a court and jury, and in substance deprives the accused of what is his most inestimable right, the trial by jury. I would ask the advocates of this doctrine, what is to limit the magistrate or subsequently the court, in which surety ships are returnable, either as to the length of time for which they shall be continued, or the amount of bail by which they shall be rendered effectual—*Moderate bail* and the *party's recognizance* is only demanded in this instance by a *mild and humane magistrate*, but under less auspicious circumstances a different requisition might be made, and the citizen deprived of his liberty, without "the judgment of his peers," or, as I believe, "the law of the land." This doctrine is not novel. "Surety of the peace," says Dalton, page 266, "ought not to be granted on account of a past *beating*, unless there be fear of future danger: THE REMEDY IN SUCH CASE BEING BY ACTION OR INDICTMENT." How much stronger is this case where the evidence renders it doubtful whether a public offence, a private injury, or any wrong has been done, from that put by this ancient author, where the act is necessarily criminal, and the threat to repeat it a threat to commit a CERTAIN CRIME.

The Mayor's Court of the City is now in session, and the Grand Jury not discharged. If it is desired to have a judicial decision on the character of this entry, let a bill of indictment be submitted to that body. By *ecitorari* such a bill would be removed to the Supreme Court, and the *judgment* of that dignified tribunal bets can these parties ascertained. If Jeremiah Willits feels himself personally aggrieved by Edmund Shotwell, the Courts of the Commonwealth are open to him. But until the guilt of these defendants of the *crimes* imputed to them is duly substantiated, I cannot, under the circumstances of this case, demand of them a surety which can never be justly called for on the mere assumption of their guilt. On the whole, I am compelled to differ from what I have no doubt was the SINCERE AND CONSCIENTIOUS JUDGMENT OF THE MAYOR, and accordingly refuse to call on relators to give surety to keep the peace. NO OTHER REQUISITION being made of me, they are discharged, and at liberty to go where they please.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post of June 25.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

The ship Sally, Captain R. G. Macy, arrived last evening from Havre, bringing Paris papers of the 15th of May. There is little additional news by this arrival from the seat of war. Up to the 5th of May, no information of the passage of the Pruth had reached Vienna; but the *Gazette de France of the 14th says:*

"The Russian armies have crossed the Pruth—they will cross the Danube, and are now in full March for Constantinople. Instead of 40,000 men, who would have been sufficient to invade Wallachia and Moldavia, 250,000 are in motion. The Black Sea is covered with vessels. Odessa is filled with provisions and warlike implements. The sword is unsheathed, and at the head-quarters of the Russian Commander-in-Chief alone must the Turks acknowledge their submission to the Treaty of Ackerman; to the Treaty of the 6th July, and to the promise of paying the expense of the war, if they wish to arrest the torrents which threaten to overwhelm them."

Accounts from Bucharest of the 23d April, state, that according to advices from the Russian frontiers, the entry of the Russian troops would be retarded for some days. Constantinople dates to the 16th, say, that the Seraskier had set out for Choumla, and that the Grand Vizier would soon follow him. The Turks on the borders of the Danube, were as tranquil as in time of peace.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor of Russia passed through Riga on the 23d of April on his way to Warsaw.

A letter of a recent date from Constantinople says:—"The persecution against the Armenians having commenced, the Foreign Ambassadors wished to interfere in their favour, but the victims entreated them to abandon them to their fate. The women themselves urged the men not to take any humiliating step. Hassan Pacha, who had always conducted himself well towards this people, accepted from them a present of 220,000 piastres, which was offered him by the Christians that remained in the capital—but no sooner had he received the money, than he remitted it to the Sultan, to be employed in the purchase of war stores, &c. Six thousand men of cavalry troops have just set out for Silistria."

Extract of a private letter of the 28th ult. from Leghorn: Several vessels have arrived at this port from Malta in seven days. The Russian squadron consisting of four ships of the line, three frigates, and a brig, sailed from Malta on the 16th inst. from the Archipelago, where four other Russian brigs have been cruising for some time. The English squadron was shortly to follow that of Russia.

The Brazilian minister at Paris has delivered to the French Government a formal protest against Don Miguel's usurpation.

FROM ENGLAND.

An official invitation to English Surgeons to enter the Russian service has been published.—They are to be divided into two classes—the first are to receive an annual salary of about 43*l.* 15*s.* sterling; and the second of about 33*l.* sterling, besides the usual allowances to medical men in the land and naval services. They are required to serve for twelve years; but at the end of six years, if their duties have been performed in a proper manner, they are to have an annual increase of salary equal to about 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. At the end of twelve years they are at liberty to quit Russia, or if they remain in it, they will enjoy a pension equal to one half of their salary. Pensions and gratuities of different amounts are promised to the heirs of those who die in the service. Persons who desire to avail themselves of this invitation are to apply to the Russian Consul in London.

Dr. Macartney, the Anatomical Professor in Dublin, with about fifty other surgeons, have begun the patriotic work of surrendering up their bodies for dissection, by signing with all due solemnity, an order to their respective executors to that effect.

In the church yard of Aldworth, near Newbury, Berks, England, is a yew-tree which, according to the best information, is not less than 800 years old. The girth of one part of the trunk is above nine yards, and its branches extend over the graves beneath to an immense extent.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

UNITED CHURCHES.

It was announced on Sunday last, from the desks of the United Churches of CHRIST CHURCH, St. PETERS', and St. JAMES', that, in compliance with the call made by the Colonization society, instituted for the founding of a Colony on the Coast of Africa, the collections on the next Sunday, forenoon and afternoon, will be sent to the said society; the furthering of their views being the reason of the notice previously given.

A cow was landed from a sloop on the west side of the city on Wednesday afternoon, which by some accident had fallen overboard. Shortly afterwards, she broke away from those who had charge of her, and ran furiously through the streets, exhibiting unequivocal signs of madness. Many persons were attacked by her and much hurt. In Mott street a man and a child were seriously injured and one woman, we learn, was killed. All attempts to restrain the cow proved abortive, until a fine, large bull-dog, the property of one of our butchers, was produced. He attacked her most heroically and soon pinned her by the muzzle to the ground, where he held her resolutely until she was secured by ropes, when she was easily carried off and prevented from doing any further mischief.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

New York, June 21.—Yesterday a check for $700 was presented at the counter of the Mechanics' Bank by a negro, who with honest *naiveté* informed the teller that "he did'nt know whether it was a good one or a bad one—but it had been handed to him by a man in the street, who requested him to present it at the Bank." Under these circumstances, payment of course was refused, and the check was afterwards proved a forgery, though of the nicest and most admirable execution. Search was made in the street for the person who gave it to the negro, but he had decamped. The black man is quite confident he can identify him, should he see him again. We understand a young man was arrested yesterday afternoon under suspicion of having been implicated in the affair.

Mrs. Knight, the celebrated vocalist, intends to make the tour of the Canadas, (calling at the Springs) this summer, when it is her intention to give concerts at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, York, &c. We sincerely hope, indeed we cannot doubt it, that she will make an agreeable and profitable campaign. To our friends in Canada, we recommend her as a very excellent proficient in all the branches of her art. As a *ballad singer* she has no competitor in this country. She will be accompanied by Mr. Knight, who has acquired great reputation on the piano forte.—*N. Y. Albion.*

A gentleman of Washington visited the town of Lowell, Massachusetts, last Autumn. He saw in five cotton factories *twelve hundred females* employed. It was to him a most novel sight, and an interesting one—so large a number of females coming from various parts of New England, industriously and usefully employed, of all ages, from twelve to thirty, exhibiting great neatness, and the most perfect order and quickness—healthy and cheerful—and above all, to learn that it had *not* been necessary to dismiss one of this great number for immodest or improper conduct.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE SOUTHERN EXPEDITION.

Mr. Reynolds has in a measure succeeded in his application to Congress. The National Intelligencer of Saturday, states:—

"We understand that orders have issued from the Navy Department to the commanding officer of the West-India squadron, for the immediate return of the sloop of war Hornet, to the Navy Yard, at New-York, to undergo the necessary repairs, to fit her for the expedition to the South Sea and Pacific Ocean. The Hornet is the smallest sloop of war, we believe, in the service, and may, by removing her heavy armament, and by some other alterations, be made a good discovery ship.

We learn from the Kennebeck Journal, that on Monday morning last, Mr. Seth Pitts Philbrook, of Fairfield, aged about 23 years, while employed in sawing shingles with a circular saw, became some way entangled in the machinery, fell against the saw, and was nearly cut in two. He nevertheless ran more than fifty feet, when he fell and expired.

We learn from the Savannah Georgian, of the

A distressing accident, says the Hillsborough North Carolina Recorder, occurred on Flat river, in the lower edge of this county, on the 9th instant. The child of William Wooten, sixteen or eighteen months old, was left by its mother on the bed, supposed to be asleep, while she was absent for a short time in the performance of her domestic duties. It appears there were two beds in the room, on one of which the child was laid, and on the other its sister, two years older; and near the foot of the latter bed stood a table, the leaf of which was on a level with the foot-board of the bedstead. The child is supposed to have got up immediately after its mother went out, proceeded to the foot of the other bed, and in endeavouring to climb up to its sister, thrust its head between the bed and table, when its chin rested upon the foot-board, and the back of its head against the table, and not knowing how to extricate itself, it remained thus suspended, and was found lifeless on the return of its distressed mother.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, June 25.

Mr. Monroe.—Pursuant to the arrangements made for that purpose by the Corporation, the Governor's apartment of the City Hall was thrown open, that our citizens might have an opportunity of paying their respects to the venerable Ex-President of the United States. A large concourse of people availed themselves of this opportunity of welcoming the aged patriot to our city, and paying him the homage of their hearts.

New Bank.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rahway, N. J. commenced its operations yesterday. We have already had the good fortune to receive five specimens of its bills. They are from beautiful steel plates, executed by Rawdon, Wright & Co. of this city. The bills of this bank, of every denomination, will be received as current at the banks of this city.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced their session in this city this morning. The Rev. Bishops George and Hedding are in the city.

ROBBERY OF EXETER BANK

The perpetrators of this daring act, have not yet been discovered. All the gold, silver, and paper money (amounting to 12,000 dollars in specie and 18,000 in bank notes,) with the exception of *one dollar*, was stolen. An iron chest lodged in the vault was forced open with a crow which had been stolen in the neighborhood, and a wallet with the name of a citizen of Exeter marked inside it, undoubtedly for the purpose of putting the officers on a wrong scent, was left in the vault.

Provision was immediately made for the redemption of all Exeter bills, at the bank.—*N. Y. American.*

Circuit Court.—A case of contempt on the part of a jury empannelled to try a civil case, was this day noticed and punished by the *presiding Judge, Edwards.*

It seems that at the close of a long trial, the jury went out in the usual way on Monday afternoon; and finding after some delay, that they were not likely to agree, they recorded that circumstance in writing, sealed it up in the form of a special verdict—and as such (unless the officer having them in charge neglected his duty), they must have represented it to him, and thereupon dissolved. Upon opening the sealed paper in court yesterday morning, the judge ascertained the import, and thereupon opprised the jury that they had been guilty of a contempt—which he must notice. He postponed any decision however till this morning. Accordingly, to-day, after animadverting upon the defeat of justice, to which such a proceeding as that adopted by the jurors led, and upon its eminently mischievous consequences, he fined each of them in the mitigated sum of *twenty-five dollars.*—*American.*

Two men by the name of Hugh Bulger and James Sullivan, who were engaged in blasting rocks in the north part of the village, by the sudden explosion of the charge they were engaged in tampering, were most instantaneously killed. Bulger was blown up twenty feet high and was mangled in a most shocking manner; he survived for about three hours. Sullivan was killed instantaneously. Almost every bone in their bodies was broken, and their flesh was literally torn to pieces. This horrible catastrophe was occasioned by the use of iron instead of copper pruning-wires. They have both left large families, who depended entirely upon their labour for support.—*Rochester, N. Y. paper.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We learn with much satisfaction from the Onego Gazette, that a mine of Iron Ore has been discovered in the town of Candor, near Owego, on the route of the contemplated Ithaca and Owego Rail Road, by Lieut. Hughes, one of the U. S. Engineers employed in making the survey. The ore appears to be of good quality and extensive formation, and it is a material circumstance in favor of the contemplated work, for which so much iron will be required.

SWISS EMIGRANTS.

Charleston, (S. C.) June 17.—In the brig Meridian, from Havre, which arrived here on Sunday last, there came passengers, upward of one hundred emigrants from Switzerland, of both sexes, and of various ages, destined, as we are informed, to a settlement in the interior of the state, lately or about to be established for the cultivation of the Vine. The appearance of these simple mountaineers, clad in their peculiar costumes, attracted yesterday in our streets very general observation—to the coloured portion of our population, particularly, who followed them in crowds, they were the subjects of much surprise and curiosity, as must have been the blacks themselves to these pastoral husbandmen. We are, however, to regard the introduction of these people into our state, with higher considerations. They will, with proper care and attention, form a most valuable addition to our population—and may be made to repay tenfold, the protection and assistance bestowed upon them. The national character of the Swiss is distinguished for its boldness, its simplicity, its persevering industry, and its inconquerable attachment to liberty. These are precisely the materials required in the citizen of this country—and the foreigner who comes among us with them, instead of receiving, bestows a favor, in his becoming associated with us. Too much commendation, therefore, cannot be bestowed upon the patriotic enterprise which has thus, in the present instance, drawn a contribution from the Old, towards the rising prosperity of the New World.

From the Louisville Focus.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

The Car of Commerce has been towed up to Shippingport, where she arrived on Saturday. We learn from Capt. Cock, that 21 persons had been buried from the boat, that another had died who had returned down the river, and that one was still dangerously ill and another still missing; which makes with the two deaths at the hospital here, 24 deaths certain and two others probable.

INDIAN LADIES.

At the Falls of St. Mary's River, near Lake Superior, resides Mr. Johnson, the patriarch of the place, whose wife was a full blood, broad checked Chippewa, with the following pretty name, Oshaugoscodaywaygou. She had three sons and four daughters, all carefully educated. Mr. Schoolcraft, a man of science, and a celebrated traveller, married the second daughter, who is a very accomplished woman. She dresses like fashionable ladies, except that she wears black silk leggins. She has a younger sister, who is a charming creature, and "would be a belle in Washington." She sings Indian "like an angel," and the chorus of one of her songs is *we, yea, yea, hew, ha.* Mr. Johnson is rich—makes annually four tons of maple sugar, and his wife cooks beavers' tails to a charm.

[*Hampshire Gaz.*

An accident occurred in the Boston harbor on Monday, by the upsetting and immediate sinking of a large pleasure boat, with several persons on board, who had a narrow escape with their lives, what added almost the agonies of despair, was the most unaccountable conduct of a captain Mackay, of the sloop Huron, of Fairfield, Conn. who, although his vessel was the incidental cause of the disaster, passed on, without giving the least aid or assistance, or even attempting to do it. They were rescued by the boats of the schooner Lilly, of Lynn, Allen Bacon, master; who, at a distance, saw the calamity, and proceeded in the most judicious time and manner to launch his boats, and had the gratification of rescuing one—and another—and another from a premature grave.

MASSACHUSETTS IN A BAD WAY.

By a statement of the State Treasurer of Massachusetts, it appears that the Commonwealth owed the sum of $76,238, and that the cash in the treasury was only $4,364.—The Treasurer states, "that without an immediate supply, he must in a very few days be under the necessity of *stopping payment.*"

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The steamboat Baltimore, Captain Whildin, commenced her semi weekly trips to Cape May Monday morning. She leaves Wharton's wharf, lower side of Pine Street, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and carries passengers at the low rate of four dollars.

The Commissioners of the Northern Liberties have advertised for a loan of $15,000, at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and redeemable in 1850.

We observe that Mr. WILLIAM GIBBONS has advertised for sale, in the NEW-YORK papers, the Steam-Boats SWAN, THISTLE, and BELLONA, now employed between NEW-YORK and NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c.—Also the advertiser's interest in the stages running in the PHILADELPHIA UNION LINE.

On Thursday night last, two prisoners effected their escape from the jail in Albany, and on Saturday, a gang of convicts from the Penitentiary, while at work on the road, made an attack on their keepers, and five of them got off, two of whom have since been retaken.

Dr. Caldwell is delivering lectures in Phrenology, in Boston.

Mr. John Messenger of Forks Township, Northampton county, while mowing a few days since, made some complaints to his companions, and returned from the field as if fatigued; he was shortly afterwards found dying beside a fence.

At the last Circuit Court held in High Tower, says the Cherokee Phenix, of the 21st ult. three persons were convicted for stealing horses out of Carroll county, and were sentenced to receive fifty lashes each.

The New Haven Journal of Tuesday last says: "Geo. Hoadley, Esq. late President of the Eagle Bank, was committed to jail in this city, on Wednesday last, at the instance of the acting Agents of said Bank, upon the claim, we understand, of $1,500,000."

Abel Fletcher, of Acworth, N. H. committed suicide on the 9th inst. by cutting his throat.—He did not at first succeed in separating the larger blood vessels, but upon finding that a physician was sent for, he seized a small penknife, and separated the windpipe. He lived about two hours. He was an habitual drunkard.

The editor of the Albany Argus has received a letter from Washington, which says that an order has gone forth to General Scott, for his dismissal in the event of his refusal to obey the orders of Gen. Macomb.

Brenton Haliburton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia, is now on a visit to Newport, (R. I.) the place of his nativity.

The number of persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom of Great Britain since 1815, to the British Provinces in North America, is computed at 350,000.

Opportunities of employment are daily offering for the numerous emigrants on our shores. The manufacturers in the vicinity of Philadelphia are in want of hands. "Mule Spinners" and Weavers in particular, may make good wages, the former about Two Dollars per day.—No contemptible wages in these hard times.

On the 30th ult. the Merchants' Exchange, at Niagara, Upper Canada, was wholly destroyed by fire, and a gentleman who lodged in it, and from whose room the flames were first seen bursting out, is supposed to have been burnt with it, although no part of his body has been found.

James Allen, Esq. of Boston, has made a spirited effort and experiment, on the quantity of matter which can be committed to memory, in strict perfection, in a given time; and is now able to repeat the contents, in prose and poetry, of 1000 octavo pages, without the slightest variation from the text.

The amount of revenue accrued at the New York custom house, for the first quarter of the year, ending on the 18th day of March, 1828, is 4,188,935 dollars 52 cents.

The Yorkville, S. C. Pioneer, states that a company, composed of men of enterprise and wealth, are about engaging in an extensive manufactory of cotton goods and ironmongery, to be located in that or an adjoining district.

Upon an equal space where one man subsists in Iceland, 3 men subsist in Norway, 14 in Sweden; 36 in Turkey; 52 in Poland; 63 in Spain; 99 in Ireland; 114 in Switzerland; 127 in Germany; 153 in England; 158 in France; 172 in Italy; 192 in Naples; 224 in Holland; 1,103 in Malta.

A company has been formed at Saratoga, for excavating for Salt, and a handsome capital raised for the purpose. The boring will commence in a few days, a few rods south of the Flat Rock Spring.

The expectation of future happiness is the best relief of anxious thoughts, the most perfect cure of melancholy, the guide of life, and the comfort of death.

The Bible Society of Warren county, N. J. has fulfilled its pledge, and furnished every destitute family in its circuit, with a copy of the Scriptures.

St. Jago papers of the 26th ult. state that an order was issued at Havana for the admission of ice, free of duty, into the island, for two years from that date.

The key holes of some locks in State-street, Boston, have recently exhibited evidence of the application of clay, or a composition evidently applied to obtain a pattern of the key.

An alligator, measuring eleven feet in length, was caught at Little Rock, on the Arkansas, the 13th ult. but not before nine rifle balls had been fired into his eyes and other parts of his head, was he overpowered! !

Mr. John S. Read, millwright, near Cumberland, in Maryland, in a fit of intoxication, put an end to his existence on Sunday week, by drinking about six ounces of laudanum. He died in the course of one hour after swallowing it, leaving a wife and six or seven children.

Gen. PORTER took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties as Secretary of War, on Saturday last.

It may be considered singular, that the news of the Russian declaration against the Turks was brought to this country by the ships *Grecian* and *Pacific.*

Mr. Matthews.—It is said, this celebrated and popular *lecturer*, intends *to re-visit the United States.*

Commerce of Wheeling.—Since the first of November last, there have been five hundred and twenty-eight steam-boat arrivals, and the same number of departures.

In the Cargo of the Grecian at Boston, which left Liverpool 15th April, there are only 18 bales of dry goods.

The Greenville, (S. C.) Republican states that while corn may be had there for twenty cents a bushel, it is selling at Columbus, Ga. for $2 50, at Montgomery, Ala. at $1 50; and in the Indian Nation at 50 cents a quart, to travellers.

An indictment for a libel on Thurlow Weed, growing out of the discussion relative to the means by which the dead body of Timothy Monroe was altered to resemble Morgan, has been found against Luther Tucker and Henry O'Reilly.

(*Rochester D. Adv.*

William G. Lyford, has taken the charge of the Exchange Reading Rooms, at Baltimore, and also of the Price Current lately published by Mr. Escaville, deceased.

Two young ladies are said to have divided a skein of yarn, and hung themselves on the same tree, near Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, "all for *love*;" they were discovered, however, before the vital spark had fled, and were restored.

The South Carolina Academy of Fine Arts, have engaged that eminent artist, Mr. Doughty, to execute two paintings for the use of that Institution.

Wolves have become so troublesome and destructive to sheep in the county adjacent to South Washington, N. C. that a party of the planters turned out on Saturday, the 31st ult. for the purpose of hunting them.

The expenses of the city of Boston for the last year, were 333,316—of which the salaries of teachers were $48,768. The income was $334,832.

The number of deaths in New York amounted to 79 last week—23 men, 24 women, 19 boys, and 13 girls.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are particularly indebted to our fair correspondent MARIA, for the Tale of *Howard Kennett*, and shall take an early opportunity of presenting it to our readers.

The Essay on *Penmanship* will be returned to the Author, on application at this office.

We are pleased to observe that SENEX has taken our remarks in good part. His Communication, though not faultless, shall have a place.

The Stanzas *To a Friend* display considerable poetic feeling. The writer, however, must learn to rhyme more smoothly, before he makes his bow to the public as a poet.

EDGAR—J. Y.—and others, are on file.

The patience of a number of correspondents is solicited—the earliest opportunity will now be taken, for honoring their favors.

It is presumed that no apology is necessary for crowding out of our columns this week, the usual variety of condensed articles of news and miscellany, as readers will find ample remuneration, by the perusal of the very interesting tale of the Victim of Love and Pride, by a highly talented correspondent of the Casket; and of the decision of Judge King, on a recent important trial; in which not only the society of Friends, but a large portion of the public generally feel deeply interested.

HEALTH.

Health is so necessary to the enjoyment of every other gift of Providence, that the first care of every person should be to hold the body in such an equable poise, as to secure strength of mind and cheerful habits. We who live in a city's noise, its confinement, dust, often breathed air, become subject to a thousand attacks, that our brethren happily escape. Meantime, as it is not likely that many of us will quit our substantial pavements for the yielding sand—our solid views of brick walls for the enlarged prospect—close pent atmosphere for the nimble air—our rattle of crowding carriages and drays, for "the whispering zephyr and the purling rill"—it behoves us to secure what of comforts we can, and make use of all means of health that are placed at our disposal.

Early rising, and moderate morning exercise give a flow to the spirits that a whole day's oppressive heat can scarcely check. Agreeable rides for early equestrians offer themselves at all points of the compass, but eastwardly. We do not believe that any of the principal cities in the Union can offer such accessible pleasures; and pedestrians may also, and as we know they do, enjoy tours almost equal to those who ride. The Water Works, the Pagoda, the dew covered hill and scented valleys,

"The breezy call of incense breathing morn,"

Are all attainable for the young, who prefer exercise and health to the sickly torpor of morning sleep.

And if perchance age or infirmities forbid so long a walk, Independence Square and Washington Square offer the most desirable promenades that could be furnished in a city. These, too, are well frequented, and without doubt contribute largely to public health.

Business, or in-door pursuits, should employ the warmer part of the hours; and, "when day's long toils are done," a renewed walk; and, "best of all, and most to be admired," a tepid bath, to open the pores, give new circulation to the blood, and new animation to the spirits; these are the outward means of health; remembering always to suit the dress to the season.

But the interior economy must be well directed. Such weather as we now experience calls for caution in the choice of food, which should be nourishing and light, and the stomach kept cool and fresh by a free use of the ripe fruits of the season.

We do not like the affectation of much knowledge in reference to the subject of health; to restore it when lost science is necessary, but care will suffice to prevent its decline on ordinary occasions. Those things are not well understood by the young and healthy, who are apt to sport with a precarious capital, and in their heedlessness bring forty and sixty to a single line. But ask the invalid of *thirty-eight*, whether the dizzy pleasures of youth, multiplied a thousand-fold, can compensate him for the weariness of the flesh, the fixed caution in food, the throbbing temple, the revolting stomach, and the declined form, and the anxious mind, that follows his imprudent use of early health! And he will bid youth be cautious in its enjoyment, prudent in pleasure, watchful of health, studious for exercise, and abstemious at meals; that age may come slowly on, with powers of mind and body to give it dignity, and preserve it from that petulancy, that asks for pity and receives contempt.

We speak with feeling and experience on this subject; and trust that the simple means for health enjoyed by our citizens will not be overlooked, by them. We repeat it, health of body is essential to a proper tone of mind, and debilitated youth has no hopes of spared age.

JAMES MONROE, Ex President of the United States arrived on Thursday evening, at Renshaw's U. S. Hotel, from New York.

We understand that the volunteer corps of *State Fencibles*, Capt. James Page, will leave this city on Monday next, on an excursion to New-York. Governor Williamson of New-Jersey, and Governor Pitchur of New-York, have politely given their consent to the march and visit of the Fencibles. The company on its arrival in New-York, will be received and escorted to its quarters, Masonic Hall, Broadway, by a battalion of the 14th regiment, and the companies of Tompkins Blues, and with the military, on the morning of the fourth, in celebrating the 52d anniversary of our independence.

From the New York Morning Courier.

LATE FROM BRAZIL.

By the arrival of the brig Plant, at Boston, from Rio de Janerio, we are indebted to our friend Captain Adams, (late of the schr. Exit, sold) who came passenger in her, for a regular file of Rio papers, from 8th to 21st April inclusive. In a letter from Capt. Adams, we find a different account from the one previously published here, of the capture of the brig *Niger* of this port, on the 28th March by the Brazilian brig *Caboclo*, and a contradiction of the report of the death of Capt. Coe, which was also contradicted by the *Evening Post*, a few days ago. Capt. Adams says "the British packet arrived from the river Plate on 21st April, bringing accounts of the capture of the private armed brig *Niger*, Capt. Coe: the brig sailed in thick weather, came to anchor, and when it cleared away, she found herself in the midst of the enemy's fleet, and became an easy conquest. *Capt. Coe is a prisoner at Monte Video.*" A number of her crew escaped covered with wounds, received during the engagement.

The body of Captain Goodrich of Newburyport, formerly commander of the brig Leopard, was seen lying dead on the beach of St. Catharine's a few days before the Plant sailed. He had gone on shore with some prisoners in a boat, and it is uncertain whether they murdered him, or whether the boat was capsized and he drowned.

From our papers we have selected the following information; it will be seen that a battle has been fought in which the Brazilians state they gained a complete victory over the republicans.

The Buenos Ayrean force, amounting to 2000, passed the river Jazecaraco, with a view to attack the Brazilian cavalry, stationed in the plain. Immediately upon their advance, the commander in chief of the Imperials drew up his army to give the enemy battle; the onset of the Republicans was furious, and bravely sustained by their antagonists, who, after a brief contest at the point of the bayonet, succeeded in driving the assailants back through the pass of Sarandy, where, being crowded and thrown into disorder by the heavy fire of the Brazilians, they were completely routed, and dreadfully cut to pieces. A portion of the Buenos Ayreans effected their escape by precipitate flight. The action is represented to have been most decisive, and was attended with considerable bloodshed. When the Courier left the camp, the whole army was singing the hymn of victory, and pealing forth cries of "Long live our magnanimous Emperor! Long live the Empire!"

The Brazilians, if we are to believe their statements, have been partially successful by sea, and completely so by land. The finances of the Empire seem to be in a struggling condition, though the Emperor is using every effort to render them as flourishing as his embarrassments will permit. Nothing is said about an indemnity to American merchants for loss by capture and detention of their vessels; nor do our papers make any mention of the United States or their grievances.

Dr. EDWIN A. ATLEE intends, by Divine Permission, to deliver a Lecture, at the usual place, next Sabbath evening, on the Divine Message to the Church in Sardis, Rev. iii. June 28—1t

NOTICE.—A Sermon will be delivered at the Universalist Church in Lombard street, on Sunday evening, on the subject of "*the Salvation of the inhabitants of Sodom.*"

LAFAYETTE OFFICE

PRE-EMINENTLY TRIUMPHANT!!!

THE following are the drawn Numbers of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 6th Class, for 1828:

14 44 35 16 43 38,

Adventurers who have placed their dependence on Kennedy have been rewarded for their confidence by the following splendid result:

A—14	35	44	drew	$6000
B—16	35	43		2500
C—16	28	43		1862
D—28	35	43		1000
E—16	28	35		1000
F—16	28	44		each 400.
28	35	44		
28	35	44		
35	43	44		
16	43	44		

A. { One half seat to Liverpool, Perry county, Pa. / One half to New Jersey.
B. One quarter, Sold by us.
C. Two quarters, to Mechanics of this city, do.
D. This is a whole Ticket, do.
E. Two quarters, do.
F. This, beside four of $200, &c. &c. do.

The above, added to former brilliant lists of Prizes, prove beyond a doubt that the La Fayette Office is the most fortunate in this city—those therefore who feel disposed to adventure, will find it to their advantage to call on the Subscribers for cheap and lucky tickets.

KENNEDY & Co.
No. 33 South Third street, opposite the U. S. Mail Stage Office, Philadelphia.

☞ Tickets in the next Class Union Canal Lottery, at Scheme price, until further notice. June 25—1t

REMOVAL.

THOMAS EARLE,
Attorney at Law,
HAS REMOVED TO
NO 60 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE,
West Arcade, in the second story
WANTED, as above, a LAD from 16 to 18 years of age, to attend the office. June 21—3tonif

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirteenth day of June, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, MARTIN ROCHE, of the said district, has deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY, or Simson and Playfair's Systems revised, corrected and improved, viz. The first six Books; of which Book V is demonstrated by a new method, at once both simple and elegant, and thereby rendered now the easiest portion of the Elements; together with explanatory notes on the whole, wherein the principal errors of Simson and Playfair are pointed out; and Plane Trigonometry. With an appendix containing Book V on the usual plan, also corrected and improved, accompanied with a few appropriate notes; the Effects of Algebraic Signs accurately demonstrated; and a concise theory and construction of Logarithms. By Martin Roche, Teacher of Mathematics, &c."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The above system is just ready for the press, and will be in a neat octavo volume, in bulk not exceeding three-fourths of Playfair.—From his practical experience for nearly thirty years teaching Mathematics, the author is confident that it embraces every substantial improvement of which the subject is duly susceptible, or which can be expected even now in a work of the kind, in conformity with the present advanced state of science. All redundancy has been carefully retrenched; all deficiency accurately supplied; and the style rendered concise and appropriate; so that every difficulty hitherto complained of is effectually obviated; and thus, more than half the time and labour usually thrown away on Playfair and Simson will in future be redeemed; and what is still of higher value, the student will not be deterred, at the threshold of the Mathematics, by revolting perplexities, as especially in Playfair's fifth book: but to him the *Elements of Euclid* will now appear, it is presumed, in their own native simplicity and reserve dignity; and no longer presenting a subject of difficulty and disgust.

☞ 121 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. June 21—1t

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Mr. CHARLES R. MAYSEY, to Mrs. JANE S. IRWIN, both of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. EDWARD HAGEDORN, of Tampico, to Miss ALVINA AGNES CLEMENTINA, daughter of Bohl Bohlen, Esq. of this city.

On the 28th ult. at Manchester, Vermont, WINSLOW C. WATSON, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of Plattsburg, New York, son of Elkanah Watson, Esq. to Miss FRANCES B. SKINNER, daughter of Chief Justice SKINNER, late Governor of Vermont.

At Priestly Lodge, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Lieut. THOMAS JEFFERSON LEIB, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss CAROLINE MATILDA, daughter of John Harrison, Esq.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Myers, Mr. RICHARD LONDON, to Miss MARY JONES, all of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kelley, Mr. DAVID STYER, of Philadelphia, to Miss CAROLINE ELVIRA, youngest daughter of Daniel Snyder, Esq. of Chesnut Hill.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Hurley, Mr. EDWARD L. GALLAGHER, to Miss ELEONORA A. DUFF, all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, J. F. D. LOBSTEIN, M. D. to Miss ELIZA MOERLEN.

On the 19th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. OWEN OWENS, to Miss JANE BRIGGS.

On the 18th inst. at New York, by the Rev. Mr. Creighton, Mr. ARCHIBALD GORDON, to Miss SARAH ANN, third daughter of the late Daniel D. Tompkins.

On the 23d of April, by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, Mr. JOHN HARDING, jr. to Miss MARGARETTA, daughter of James McAlpin, Esq. of this city.

On the 23d inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Captain JOHN WEST, to Mrs. NANCY SICKELS, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ashton, Mr. J. HENRY OBERTEUFFER, of Switzerland, to Miss ELIZABETH W. MARRINER, of Lewistown, Del.

On the 23d of April, by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, Mr. JOHN HARDING, jr. to Miss MARGARETTA, daughter of James McAlpin, Esq. of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. SAMUEL PENEGAR, to Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARK, both of West Fallowfield, Chester county, Pa.

On Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. at the residence of Thomas Monroe, Esq. to Washington, by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, Hon. SAMUEL CHASE, Representative in Congress from the State of New York, to Miss MARY FRANCES WHETCROFT.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. Jackson Kemper, Capt. DAVID CONNER, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss SUSAN DILWYN PHYSICK, daughter of *Philip Syng Physick*, M. D.

On Thursday evening the 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Mr. JAMES HENRY BULKLEY, to Miss ADELINE, daughter of Mr. James Alexander.

On 4th day, the 25th inst. at Friends' Meeting, Cherry street, WILLIAM EYRE, to ELIZABETH ANN DAVIS, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 19th inst., of a long and painful illness, SARAH, wife of Mr. William Blackburne.

On the 18th inst., after a painful and lingering disease, Mrs. MARY ELIZA PIDGEON, consort of Mr. John Pidgeon, in the 34th year of her age.

Lately, in New York, Mrs. TROUP, consort of Col. George M. Troup, late Governor of Georgia.

Yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, JAMES PORTER, esq. in the 73d year of his age.

On the 21st inst. ROBERT, son of Gen. Robert Patterson, aged 11 months.

On the 21st inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. JESSE PETERS, printer, aged 25 years.

On the 20th inst. after a short illness, Mr. DAVID MURPHY, aged 30 years.

On the 22d inst. after a painful illness, Miss ABIGAIL SULLENDER.

On the 21st inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. CATHARINE ALEXANDER.

On the 23d inst. at 12 o'clock, Mr. JAMES BOYLE, aged 70 years.

On the 21st inst. of a pulmonary consumption, aged 22 years, SAMUEL S. third son of Liberty Browne, Esq. of the Northern Liberties.

On the 17th inst. ANN JANE, daughter of William Gillen, aged 9 months.

On the 23d inst. at four o'clock, JAMES THEODORE, son of David Marceau.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. ANN FORCE.

Tuesday afternoon, ELIZA, daughter of Stewart Newell, aged 13 months.

Tuesday, suddenly by a fall from a house, which he was erecting on his premises, near the corner of Twelfth and South streets, Mr. JOHN SHAFER, aged 45 years. He was an industrious, honest man, who supported his family by frugality and economy.

Wednesday morning, Mrs. CHRISTIANA, wife of Henry Wilkins.

At Monticello, on Friday, the 20th inst. Col. THOMAS M. RANDOLPH, formerly Governor of Virginia.

On the 1st inst. in Richmond, Va. Mr. JOHN WALKER, formerly a resident of this city.

On Wednesday afternoon, in Washington, after an illness of a few days, RICHARD W. MEADE, Esq. aged 50 years.

On the 15th inst. in Baltimore, after a long indisposition, Captain BENJAMIN FERGUSON, an old, respectable, and enterprising inhabitant of that city, and proprietor of the Norfolk and Baltimore steam boat and packet line. Captain Ferguson was the first to establish a regular line of packets between Norfolk and Baltimore.

JACOB W. M'CURDY,
LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,
No. 172 Arch street, second door above Fifth.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all colours and descriptions, of his own manufacture, and particularly the French shape, which, by having great experience in making, he is enabled to assure those who may favour him with their orders, that he can make to any pattern. He has also a constant supply of shoes, which he can sell as low as they can be purchased in this city, to suit those who wish to purchase cheap, and which he can warrant as being made of the best materials. June 23 3mos

IMPERIAL.

THIS PLEASANT, COOLING and WHOLESOME Beverage is manufactured at the S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets, by WM. BURTON.

It will be found very agreeable and refreshing to families or parties, and is particularly recommended to the Steamboats for the accommodation of the ladies.—N. B. Porter, Ale, and Cider, of first quality, as usual, for Exportation or Home Consumption. June 21—3t

ECONOMICAL SEA BATHING.

THE subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and elsewhere, that he still keeps the Boarding House on Tucker's Island, situate between the Old and New Inlets to Little Egg Harbour Bay, about 7 miles from Tuckerton, and 3 from the "Philadelphia Company Bathing House," on Long Beach; where, to the advantages of situation, will be added his utmost exertions for the comfort and accommodation of those who may honor him with a visit, for the improvement of Health, or for aquatic Recreation.—The house is undergoing repairs, and the water, by sinking the well, has been greatly improved. The situation of the house is "admirable, and the surf one real bed." From its being so much nearer to the house than any of the neighbouring surfs, *its perfect safety for invalids*, owing to the gentle advance of the breakers, (arrested in their progress by an outer bar,) and the gradual declivity of the strand—There is, near the house, a pool of water, much *safer than the ocean*, from which rheumatic persons have derived the greatest benefit; a supply of it will be furnished, *at the house*, to those who may desire it. This place is "unrivalled" on other accounts; its local position, between the two inlets, renders it greatly superior to other places for Fishing and Fowling, and affords greater facilities for getting to sea on fishing parties; here too are daily opportunities for passages to New York. From the Piazza is a full view of the "great & mighty ocean, chafing with its shores."

"The wave behind impels the wave before,
Wide rolling, foaming high, and tumbling to the shore."

A good Sail Boat, with an experienced Pilot, will be kept in readiness for pleasure excursions to the Long Beach Boarding House and elsewhere, or for the accommodation of Gentlemen on sporting parties, GRATIS; and a Surf Dearborn for the convenience of Invalids.—A supply of superior Oysters are now in readiness; the first quality of Liquors will be furnished from Philadelphia; and, in other respects, the house shall be supplied with the best the bay and neighborhood will afford.

BOARDING & LODGING REDUCED TO FOUR DOLLARS PER WEEK.

A share of public patronage would be duly appreciated by JOHN R. MULLINER.

N. B.—For stage conveyance apply at Market street Ferries.—Tuckerton, N. J. June 21, 1828. June 28—4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
PRICE 25 CENTS,

AND for sale at the CHRONICLE OFFICE, No. 49 South Third street,—The Case of

EDMUND SHOTWELL

and Others, being a Report of the Evidence and Argument before the Hon. EDWARD KING, with the Opinion of the Judge. June 24

☞ *This Publication has been delayed in consequence of the great increase in the number of its pages. It is not merely a copy of what has appeared in the newspapers, but contains a much extended and carefully revised account of the whole of the proceedings in this case, taken from the Notes of Counsel, and is one half cheaper than another account which is in press, and promised to be published soon.*

CROSS KEYS HOTEL,
BRISTOL, Pa.

ELIAS HOWELL wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has recently taken the above named establishment for their reception and accommodation.

It is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Delaware, and he will use every endeavour to merit their patronage.

He assures them that his table will be supplied with the choicest viands that the market can afford, and his bar with the best wines and liquors to be had in the City. From its eligibility of situation, and daily communication with Philadelphia and Trenton, by the Citizens' Line of Steam Boats and Stages, in conjunction with his own assiduous exertions, he hopes to make it an agreeable and attractive place to visitors and boarders. june 28—4t

PROPOSALS

By M. T. C. Gould, stenographer, (for publishing a full Report of the late

TRIAL OF FRIENDS

IN PHILADELPHIA. Including the Examination of Witnesses, question and answer, together with the Speeches, Decision of Court, &c. and all the documents, authorities, and facts, which may be thought necessary to a complete understanding of the whole subject. This report will be prefaced by a summary view of the prominent points of difference in the Society of Friends, with the leading measures proposed, demanded, adopted, rejected, &c. which have led to the present unhappy state of affairs, in which *the dead are denied interment, and the living imprisoned by their brethren*, for asserting the solemn right of burial.

It will contain about three times as much as a Report which has appeared in the papers, and which is now published in a pamphlet. It will be ready for delivery at No. 5 North Eighth street, on Tuesday, the 1st of July. The speech of Joseph R. Ingersoll, which was unavoidably lost by the stenographer, has been since politely furnished by himself; so that nothing is now wanting to render the report complete in every particular.

TERMS.—This work will be handsomely printed in an octavo form of about 150 pages, price 50 cents a single copy, or $4 a dozen. June 26—1t

HOME MANUFACTURERS.

"The man who makes a beneficial discovery, or who introduces a new and useful art or employment, is entitled to a greater proportion of gratitude and praise than he who conquers a nation.

I HAVE been led to repeat this remark of a profound politician, by the recent examination of an extensive establishment in Penn street, for the manufacture of Wax Caps, &c. lately put into operation by the Messrs. Sylvester & Co. of our city. These enterprising young men, with their partner, Mr. Isaacson, by the various operations of preparing the Skins, dressing and dyeing them, and the making them into Hats, Caps, &c. give employment to about one hundred persons, male and female.

I cannot attempt to describe the different processes through which the Seal and other skins pass before they are offered to the public for sale—but certainly few would imagine that the raw, coarse material presented to view in Penn street, could, by human ingenuity, be altered into the fine, soft, and beautiful variegated skin exhibited in the room at No. 12 South Third street.

The order, method, and neatness of the establishment and the care taken to preserve the health and to secure from contamination the morals of the persons employed, do great credit to the firm.

I sincerely hope that the enterprising young men who have introduced a most useful manufactory among us, and who afford the means of procuring food and clothing to so great a number of both sexes, may meet with the encouragement and complete success which they so justly merit.

June 26—6t DOMESTIC.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

S. TOTTEN, No. 8 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of

Writing Paper, from $2 50 to $3 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $2 50 to $3
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, from $2 75 to $7 per ream; together with a great variety of Hanging, Wrapping, Lottery Ticket, Folio Post, Map, Bank Note, and other Papers, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Also, a constant supply of Standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices. June 23—tf

NOTICE.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A waggoner, who passed through Athens, Geo. some time since, on being asked, "where he was from?" gave the following answer:

"I am from Cow-horn hill at Ox-feed ford of Yearling branch, which runs through Calf meadow, and empties into Heifer prong of Steer Creek, near Bullsborough in Cowpens County, Georgia.—My name is Stock-ton—was born on Elk river—brought up in Cattlebury, Kentucky: and I can yoke an ox, break a steer, tame a bull, or chase a buffaloe equal to a Prairie hunter, and *skin* any man opposed to Jackson."

Wit, to be agreeable, should not be personally satirical. We like to have a brilliant light thrown on any body we are examining, but it is by no means agreeable to have a strong *reflection* thrown into our faces.

LORD BYRON.

When Lord Byron was cut by the great, on account of his quarrel with his wife, he stood leaning on a marble slab at the entrance of a room, while troops of duchesses and countesses poured out. One little port red haired girl stood a few paces behind the rest, and as she passed him, said, with a nod, "Aye, you should have married me, and this wouldn't have happened to you."

A writer in the Black River Gazette suggests a novel experiment for the suppression of Intemperance "at one fell swoop."

"Thinks-I-to-myself, the other day, it would be best to buy a large quantity of whiskey, and get all the drunkards in town together, and let them drink and drink until they destroyed themselves. They should be shut up in a large yard, like a pound, with a fence four feet high, over which they could not climb; and then be fed in troughs: and they should be always kept there, that they might not go about, as a bad example to sober people. They should have no intercourse with the *hogs*, or any respectable living being. Parents should go once or twice a year with their children, and look over the fence, and tell their children, "*that red faced monster* was once a *man*. But whiskey has changed him into a brute."

MASONRY NOTHING.

A deacon of a certain Baptist church, being closely pressed to inform a company of ladies what masonry was; thus replied:—"A man learning that a ship uncommonly laden had arrived in port, went immediately on board to satisfy his curiosity with what might be wonderful. After he had viewed nearly all things thereunto belonging, the Captain brought forward a trunk sparkling with diamonds and glittering with gold. "What is that;" inquired the anxious beholder; "I must know." "Give me $5, and you can," replied the Captain. No quicker said than done; out went five dollars, and open went the trunk—when lo! there was another trunk inside, still handsomer than the first! "O what is that?" exclaimed the astonished wag. "Give me $5, and you may see," says the Captain. As before, the money came out, and the trunk was opened almost at the same moment, and so he continued paying $5 to see a trunk in a trunk, until the little 7th beautiful pretty of pretties was opened, and wonderful to tell, it contained NOTHING!—*Canandaigua Phœnix.*

MERCY OF A DESPOT.

The porter of the mosque near the bazaar is a man with one eye. The person who accompanied us thus accounted for the loss of the other eye. This man, a Tartar, was one of the officers of the household of the late Kan, and had the general superintendance of the palace. According to the etiquette of Oriental palaces, the officers, when going through the courts, should hold their heads bowed down, and their hands crossed on their breast. One day this unfortunate man inadvertently raised his eyes towards the apartments, out of which were looking the Kan and one of his women. He was immediately called into the presence of the Kan, who asked him, in a tone of great severity, with which of his eyes he had seen the Sultana. The man replied, with his right eye; and the Kan ordered it to be immediately torn from his head. This did not prevent the Tartar from remaining in his service till the death of his master. This cruelty is, however, not to be wondered at in a country where the loss of eyes is often considered as a favor—it being substituted for the punishment of death. When Mazanderan was invaded by the first Shah of Persia of the present reigning dynasty, the eunuch Aga-Mahomet Kan, one of his generals, took a town by assault after an obstinate resistance. When he had assuaged his first fury by a very extended massacre, he then entered into a composition with the chiefs of the city, relative to sparing the lives of the remainder of the inhabitants. A pardon was granted them on condition of their delivering to him ten pounds of human eyes!—*Voyage dans la Russie Meridionale.*

ANTEDILUVIAN FOOTSTEPS.

In the red sand-stone quarry of Corncockle Muir, about two miles to the north of the town of Lochmaben, in the county of Dumfries, are numerous and distinct impressions of feet, which leave no doubt that this rock, while in a soft state, had been traversed by living quadrupeds. Casts taken from some of these prints are in the possession of several geologists. The ample inspection of the tracks make it impossible to doubt in what manner they have been produced. The great number of the impressions in uninterrupted continuity—the regular alternations of the right and left footsteps—their equidistance from each other—the outward direction of the toes—the grazing of the foot along the surface before it was firmly planted—the deeper impression made by the toe than by the heel, the forcing forward of the sandy matter of the rock, by the downward and scarcely slanting direction in which it is remarkable that all the animals have traversed this singular acclivity—and, in the largest specimen found in a different part of the quarry, the sharp and well-defined marks of the three claws of the animal's foot, are circumstances which immediately arrest the attention of the observer, and force him to acknowledge that they admit of only one explanation.

TURKISH WISDOM.

About the year 1715, when Dr. Halley's scheme of the great solar eclipse, which foretold the precise time of its beginning and ending, was carried about the streets of London, there happened to be a Turkish envoy here, who at first thought the people distracted, for pretending to know so very exactly when the Almighty would totally overshadow the sun, a circumstance of which the mussulmans were ignorant. He concluded that God would never reveal so great a secret to infidels, and keep it concealed from the true believers. However when the eclipse came actually to pass as had been predicted, Lord Forfar asked his Excellency what he thought of the English mathematicians? His answer was, "they must certainly have obtained their intelligence from the Devil; for he was sure that God would never correspond with such a wretched set of unbelievers as the English astronomers."

TRICKS OF TRADE.

We have often heard, but always regarded it as a joke, that glaziers occasionally when business was slack, would send out their apprentices to play at trap-ball, shuttlecock, and other games in which missiles are used, to break their customers' windows, with a view to jobs. It seems, however, that, in Scotland at least, whatever may be the case in other parts of the kingdom, that this, or something like it, is a matter of real practice. Two young boys having been taken before the Police Magistrate in Glasgow the last week for breaking a pane in a shopkeeper's window, upon being questioned, stated that they were employed by a glazier in that city to break glass for him at the rate of a penny a pane, and that several other boys were engaged in the same pursuit. The glazier mentioned was, therefore, taken into custody, and when confronted with the boys denied the charge *in toto*. After some inquiry, however, admitted that he had put in panes for several persons whom they mentioned—five for one baker, and two or three each for several other shopkeepers—and that he had made application for the work, and was in the habit of doing so whenever he saw that windows required mending. The case was considered so suspicious that he was remanded, for further inquiry.

GUILDHALL.—"SIMPSON & Co."

A decent looking elderly person was charged with having stolen several fire-grates, called Pantheon stoves. It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Gore, that the person at the bar rented a house of him in Philip Lane, London Wall, and after having occupied it six months, he walked out without paying the rent, and took away with him the Pantheon stoves, which were fixtures attached to the building. Mr. Gore ascertained that the prisoner removed them to a house in Swan street, where they were sold under a distress for rent, but he had failed to trace them any farther. The prisoner occupies four or five houses at a time in different parts of the town, without paying rent for any of them; for, as soon as the rent is coming due at any of them, he looks out for a fresh one and flits away to it, and he has as many names as he has houses. He is William Simpson, otherwise William Weston, otherwise William Taylor, otherwise Latimer Clarke—in all which names he has cheated somebody or other, so that he has a "Co." in himself. Mr. Gore added, that he had applied to a carter for information respecting the prisoner, but the carter's reply was, "I can say nothing against Mr. Simpson—Mr. Simpson *is a moonshiner*; and moonshiners are the very best customers we have, for they employ us by night, when we have nothing else to do, and they can afford to pay nobly, because they pay with other people's property."

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

The ship New York, on a late voyage from New York to London, encountered a severe storm of thunder and lightning. There was a passenger on board, very old and very corpulent, whose legs were so paralyzed, that for three years he had not walked half a mile, and who since his embarkation, had not been able even to stand. After the discharge of the lightning, which passed close to the place where this poor cripple was lying, every body was astonished to see him rise, pace up and down the deck; and walk about for a long time as if nothing had ailed him. At first his head was a little affected, but that soon went off, while the benefit which he had experienced in his limbs remained. He continued to use them freely during the passage; and on the arrival of the ship in port he walked with ease to the place of his residence.—*London Mechanics Magazine.*

A TRUE HEARTED SAILOR.

A letter appears in the Waterford Mirror, addressed by Mr. Joseph Williams, of Ross, (who fortunately was saved in the Venus,) to a friend in Waterford. The following forms a postscript. The subject is above all eulogy—it will be read with admiration by all. Henry Snow, Esq. of Larkfield, county Kilkenny, near Waterford. The saving of this gentleman reflects singular credit upon one of the crew, whose name we much regret that we have not learned. After being some hours upon the top of one of the masts, Mr Snow, exhausted and benumbed, was bidding farewell to this world, and preparing for the fate that seemed inevitable, when the sailor cried out from the top of the other mast—'Avast, not so fast my hearty, I'll be with you presently.' Scarcely sooner said than done. Jack swam over to him, and Jack spoke truth. 'Hold on,' said he, 'with one hand and thrust the other into my bosom; I'll warrant you it will soon warm,' And so it was. He then made Mr. Snow, shift hands, and kept him alternately holding on with one hand, and warming the other until the arrival of the long delayed relief. With the ancients so warm a heart, such heroic humanity might be rewarded with a statute; with the moderns such conduct should not go unrequited.

EXPENSIVE DRESS.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Thursday, an action was brought against Capt. Baillie, of the army, lately residing at Long's Hotel, Bond street, to recover the sum of 356l. 9s. due to Messrs. Stultz, his late tailors, residing in Clifford street, Bond street. The items composing this amount were 376l. principal and interest, due upon a bill of exchange, given by the defendant to the plaintiffs in December, 1826, and 186l. 9s. for articles of wearing apparel furnished by the plaintiffs subsequent to that time. The latter sum was objected to by the defendant, on the ground that most of the articles in the plaintiffs' bill were charged at exorbitant prices. The principal articles were—a silk dressing gown, sixteen guineas; two pair of white merino trowsers, 7 guineas; a silk racing jacket, five guineas and a half; and several silk waistcoats, three guineas and a half each. It appeared that the whole of these articles were made of materials of the most expensive description; and that the trowsers had silk pockets, and the waistcoats silk backs and sleeves, with silk linings. Several witnesses, among whom was his Majesty's tailor, Mr. Meyer, of Conduit street, were called to prove the reasonableness of the plaintiffs' charges. Mr. Meyer stated, that some of the charges were extraordinary; but then they were for articles of an extraordinary description, and he did not think upon the whole that the plaintiffs' bill was unreasonable. Mr. Meyer spoke also of the expensiveness of some silk patterns which were handed to him; and it was proved that the colours of the racing jacket, &c. were of the most fashionable and costly description. Lord Tenterden told the Jury, that that it persons would order articles of so expensive a kind, they must pay for them. The Jury found for the plaintiffs for the full amount of their demand. Captain Baillie was defendant a few days since, in an action at the suit of Mr. Nicholls, linen-draper, of Jermyn street, in whose bill was a charge of 3l. for ten cambric shirts, at 6l. 10s. each, which the Jury allowed.

The Pruth, so often mentioned of late, is a river of Moldavia, running for the first half of its course, in a south easterly direction, and for the other half in a southerly, till it falls into the Danube from 80 to 90 miles above its mouth.—While the Pruth continues its south easterly course, it divides ancient Moldavia nearly in half; after taking its southern direction, it is the boundary between that principality and the Russian provinces of Bessatabia. As the Russian frontier now extends to the Pruth, the principality of Moldavia is no longer by the Dniester, as it appears in most maps, but has the Pruth for its north eastern boundary, (not its north western, as stated in a New York journal;) and the Russian armies lie, we presume, not in Poland, but in that part of Moldavia on the left bank of the Pruth, acquired by Russia. The distance to Constantinople from the confluence of the Pruth and Danube, (to which point the Russian frontier extends,) is about two hundred and fifty miles by water and three hundred by land, in a direct line.

WHEN IS A MAN RICH ENOUGH.

When a lad an old gentleman took the trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view, I remember he one day asked me, When is a man rich enough? I replied; when he has a thousand pounds. He said, No. Two thousand? No. Ten thousand? No. Twenty thousand? No. A hundred thousand? which I thought would settle the business; but he still continued to say No. I gave it up and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, *when he has a little more than he has*, and that is—never! If he acquires one thousand, he wishes to have two thousand; then five, then ten, then twenty, then fifty; from that his riches would amount to an hundred thousand; and so on, till he had grasped the whole world; after which he would look about him, like Alexander, for other worlds to possess.

Many a proof have I had of the truth of this old gentleman's remarks, since he made them to me, and I am happy to say I have discovered the reason. Full enjoyment—full satisfaction to the mind of man, can only be found in possessing God, with all his infinite perfections. It is only the Creator, not the creature, that can satisfy.

CURE FOR A CONSUMPTION.

In the month of May gather the flowers from the thorn bush—boil two bunches of the blossoms in half a pint of milk, let it stand till it is about as warm as milk from the cow, drink it the first thing in the morning and take a walk immediately afterwards if the weather is favorable, and a cure will soon be effected.—The flowers will keep good, and be fit for use all the year if they are well sprinkled with salt, then put into a vessel and tied down tight to keep the air from them.

THE MARCH OF CATERPILLARS.

The naturalist, may perhaps, be interested by being informed that our route was crossed in this place by a singular procession; it consisted of upwards of a hundred large black caterpillars, which were performing their migration from one spot to another. They were led by three ranks: two deep; the remainder followed in line, each taking hold of the rear of his predecessor and performing their movements at the same moment; the rear was again closed by three lines, two deep, and the whole moved on slowly, but with extreme precision, across our path.—*Emerson's Picture of Greece in* 1825.

TO DESTROY BUGS ON VINES.

S. Preston, Esq. of Stockport, Pa. makes the following statement.

A cheap and easy remedy I accidentally discovered one evening, (a few years ago,) by seeing them fly into the candle. The next evening about dark, I built several light blazing fires in my garden, and repeated them several evenings: they all disappeared, and I expect were burnt to death.

Since that, if I see any of them in my garden, I build a few such evening fires, and receive no damage from them; indeed they appear to be nearly exterminated from the premises.

REAPING GRAIN.

The French claim the merit of a new discovery of great importance to agriculture in the advantages, which, according to them, result from the practice of reaping grain before it is perfectly ripe. This theory, which has just been promulgated by M. Cadet de Vaux, originated with M. de Salles, of the agricultural society of Beziers. The following are the particulars: Grain reaped 8 days before the usual time, is, in the first place, secured from the dangers which threaten it at the time—this is only accidental; but a positive advantage is, that the grain is fuller, larger, finer, and that it is never attacked by the weevil.

The truth of these statements has been provided by the most conclusive comparative experiment upon a piece of grain, one half of which was reaped before the usual time, the other half at the degree of maturity fixed by the ordinary practice. The first portion gave a decalitre of grain more for half a hectar of land. Afterwards an equal quantity of flour from the wheat of each portion was made into bread; that of the grain reaped green gave seven pounds of bread more than the other in six decalitres. Lastly the weevel attacked the grain which was cut ripe, the other was exempt from it.—The proper time for reaping is that when the grain on being pressed between the fingers has a doughy appearance like the crumb of bread just hot from the oven, when pressed in the same manner.

BARTLESON & HARMER,
S. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb1—tf

STORE TO RENT,
IN the Country, about 26 miles from Philadelphia, a first rate stand for a Store, where there has been and may be an excellent business done. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in a small village, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. The dwelling and store will be rented, and the stock disposed of on advantageous terms, the present occupant having more business on hand than he wishes to attend to.—A line addressed to S. D. Philadelphia Post Office, will be punctually attended to. june 14—4t

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.
THE Subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the Piles. Nothing short of the importunity of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to publish this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for this complaint, which may be classed among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The subscriber informs the public, that by calling on his agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.
JNO. DITCHETT,
142 William street, New York.

Mr. John Ditchett.—Sir: I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, publicly to make known to the world your "Spanish Specific," and I give this certificate to inform them that I was severely afflicted for 14 years, and in that time employed many doctors, but to no purpose; and that in September, 1826 I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bottle am completely cured.
JOHN WHITE, Branch pilot, Ann street.

N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.
H. A. Beck & Son, 248 North Front street.
Edwin T. Scott, 61 North Eighth street. june 14—3mo

MR. THOMAS BROWN
RETURNS his thanks to the Public for their liberal patronage of him, and respectfully acquaints them that he has taken Mr. Nicholas Harris, jun. into partnership, and will in future continue the business of *Ladies' Shoemakers, at the old stand, No. 16 Spruce street*, and also that they have taken the store No. 10 MARKET STREET, where they intend keeping a constant supply of Boots, Shoes, &c. for men and women, which they will dispose of on the most moderate terms, either *wholesale or retail*.
June 21, 1828. THOMAS BROWN,
june 21—3t NICHOLAS HARRIS, jun.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are forbid harbouring and trusting my wife, Elizabeth Logan, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting, as she left my board and bed without my consent. MICHAEL LOGAN.
June 21—3t*

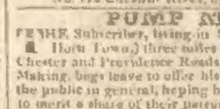
COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER
AT THE OFFICE OF THE S. E. POST,
No. 112 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office.

PUMP MAKING.
THE Subscriber, living in Smithfield, (commonly called Horn Town,) three miles below Darby, between the Chester and Providence Roads, having commenced Pump Making, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and the public in general, hoping by strict attention to business, to merit a share of their patronage. MORRIS HESTON.
June 21—3.*

RAN AWAY,
ON the 6th ult. CHRISTOPHER HARPER, a white boy, indented to the Subscriber to the blacksmithing business. Took with him five pair pantaloons, two coats, and a roundabout, one fur hat. He is about 17 years of age. Six cents will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring him at their peril.
DAVID EGKE,
June 21—3t* Kingsessing, Philadelphia county.

Moody's Patent Portable Ovens,
For Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.
THESE Ovens have been proved to be a valuable improvement in ordinary cookery, for baking meat, bread, pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and retailing houses, and private families, in the several cities and villages where they have been introduced. It is confidently believed, that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the Public, which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, so expeditiously, or so entirely to general satisfaction. Made and sold by
JOHN HARNED,
June 21—3t* No. 330 Market street.

SEA BATHING.
THE subscriber having taken that large and convenient establishment on Long Beach, N. J. known by the name of the "MANSION OF HEALTH," informs those who may wish to favour him with their company the ensuing season, that he has provided himself with every necessary accomodation, to ensure the comfort, and gratify the taste of his visitors. To the invalid in pursuit of health—to the followers of pleasure—to the man of business who wishes to retire from the cares and bustle of more active life—in short to all who wish a week of calm retirement, and indulge in quiet and innocent amusements, he flatters himself the "Mansion of Health" will present attractions surpassed by few of the numerous summer retreats, opened for the reception and accommodation of the fashionable world. He will only add, that nothing shall be wanting on his part in assiduity and attention to the pleasure and accommodation of his visitors, to secure a continuation of the extensive patronage the establishment has hitherto possessed. *New and superior boats for sailing, sea and bay fishing, sailing for pleasure, &c.* are added to the establishment; and also saddle horses and a carriage, for those who wish to ride to and from the sea, and other use.—Price of board, $5 per week.
E. BUTTERWORTH.

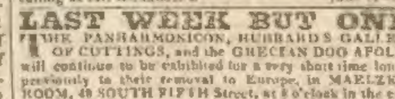


A Regular Line of STAGES will commence running from Philadelphia to the "Mansion of Health" on the 25th of June instant; to leave Arch street Ferry every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at half past 4 o'clock, and arrive at the Sea Shore on the same day, passing through Moorestown, Mount Holly, Vincentown, and the Grouse Paves. Fare through, $2 50. For particulars inquire of C. Champion, Arch street Ferry.
june 21—6,*

STORAGE FOR WOOD, &c.
A FEW Hundred Cords of Wood, (or any other article) can be stored at a low rate, including wharfage, in the vicinity of Oak and Coats' street, N. L.
Apply to H. & I. STILES,
Lumber Merchants, first wharf above Coats' street, N. L.
June 7—4t*

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,

WILL commence running on Monday, the 24th inst. to leave Clement's Hotel, Indian Queen, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M. passing by Darby, Gibbon's Tavern, Providence Meeting House, Black Horse, Wrangle Town, Log Town, Concord Meeting House, Chadsford, Kennet Square, New London ✕ Roads, Brick Meeting House, Port Deposit Bridge and Belle Air. Passengers will lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the following day. The stages will leave Barr's Hotel, Light street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock, P. M. on the following day, passing through a highly improved and interesting country—good teams and careful drivers will be provided, and every attention paid to the accommodation of passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Fare through $3 50.
june 14—tf



PACKET BOAT
COMET, OF NORRISTOWN,
HAVES R. EVANS' Inn, No. 132 Race street, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Webb's Hotel, Norristown, on the following days, viz.

From R. Evans's, Philadelphia, every
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, } at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Norristown.

From Mrs. Webb's, Norristown, every
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, } at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Philadelphia.

The Bar on board the Boat is furnished with the best of liquors and refreshments.—FARE to Norristown 75 cents. For seats apply at R. Evans's, where stages are provided to carry passengers to and from the Boat, gratis.—All baggage at the risk of its owner. WILLIAM GRIFFITH,
june 14—3t* Master.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,
No. 29 NORTH THIRD STREET.
THE subscriber respectfully informs her Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 8 Decatur street, to No. 29 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he will continue to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.
June 21—tf MIERS BUSCH.

CULTURE OF SILK.
FOR sale, by Carey, Lea & Carey, and by Samuel Alexander, No 31 Walnut street, Directions for the Rearing Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree; published by the Pennsylvania Society, instituted for the promotion of those Objects. Price 31 1-2 cents.—The Members of the Society will be presented with a Copy, by calling at Mr. Alexander's. june 14—3t

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE PANHARMONICON, HUBBARD'S GALLERY OF CUTTINGS, and the GRECIAN DOG APOLLO, will continue to be exhibited for a very short time longer, previously to their removal to Europe, in MAELZEL'S ROOM, 49 SOUTH FIFTH Street, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Hall, which is 70 feet long and nearly 40 wide, is handsomely decorated, brilliantly illuminated, and by an almost invaluable contrivance, so perfectly ventilated, (after the manner of the Haymarket Theatre, London,) by a perpetual succession of fresh air, as to render the Hall delightfully cool even in the most sultry weather. The Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense in rendering this an elegant, interesting, and agreeably cool evening promenade.

The PANHARMONICON was invented by Mr. Maelzel. It is a union of 200 Musical Instruments, possessing the full power of a first rate Military Band, with the sweetness and delicacy of an Italian Orchestra.

HUBBARD'S GALLERY OF CUTTINGS, consists of several hundred Cuttings, representing Military, Sporting, and Architectural subjects, and Portraits of the most distinguished individuals in Europe and America, generally taken from life.

The celebrated GRECIAN DOG APOLLO, will go through the whole of his extraordinary performances, answering the Company's questions in Geography, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Cards, Chess, and Orthography, playing at several games, &c.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock in the evening—Admittance 25 Cents. june 14—tf

GEO. P. BONNIN, AUCTIONEER,
No. 68 Queen street, Southwark,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and others, who reside in the country, that he will attend all country sales on the lowest terms, and flatters himself that from his knowledge of the business, having been twenty years engaged in it, and his attention to the interest of those who may think proper to employ him, that he will give that satisfaction to them, which he has uniformly done to those, who reside in the city and districts.—Any orders sent to him, may be left at the Plough tavern, North Third street, or at his dwelling, and they will be promptly attended to.
June 14—3t

UNION BURIAL GROUND.
THE Public are informed that the prices for Interments in the Union Burial Ground are as follows:
For those under the age of 5 years, $1.
Between 5 and 12 years, $1 50.
Above 12 years, $2.

The Burial Ground is situated between Fifth and Sixth streets, and Prime and Federal streets, in the District of Southwark, and is enclosed with a good substantial palisade fence. The Superintendent resides on the premises, whose duty it is to prevent any depredations being committed upon the property of the Society, or those interred; and also to attend to instructions given by those persons intending to inter therein. Application for permission to inter in said ground can be made to either of the following named persons:

Charles Finney, No. 270 South Second street.
M. K. Vanhorn, No. 32 Powel street.
Wm. Richards, No. 138 Catharine street.
Geo. Giles, No. 21 Shippen street.
B. Buckman, No. 46 Union street; or 70 South Second.
J. Degrati, No. 247 South Second street.
Charles Field, corner of Prime and Second streets.
Joseph E. Tatem, Front between Prime and Federal.
Wm. L. Barber, Christian near Swanson street.
H. B. Gillingham, Gaskill above Second street.
S. H. Simmons, Gaskill above Third street.
Henry Snyder, No. 565 South Front street.
Joseph Wetherel, No. 334 South Front street.
John Rogers, No. 257 South Second street.
Thomas Koechler, Fifth below Pine street. june 14—3t

VALUABLE MEDICINES.
MR. DAM takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he is the Proprietor of three Receipes, which he has recently purchased of Mr. Bayles, together with numerous certificates, some of which are attached to the directions for the use of the Medicines.

THE BALM OF EGYPT
Formerly gained great repute for the cure of the Asthma, and all Consumptive complaints; but was always considered a positive cure for the Asthma and Whooping Cough; since which time, many articles have been substituted, to what effect, the public are the best judges.

PATTEN'S Celebrated HEMORRHOIDES
Or Pile Electuary and Ointment. This preparation is known to be a positive cure for the piles, as many of the most respectable persons in Boston can testify, who have been cured after using the medicine a few days. Certificates from them can be seen at Mr. Charles Barrell's, 113 Washington street, Boston, many frequent shops in Boston; but more can be known of Mr. Barrell as he is agent for the U. S. for a term of years.

ANDERSON'S EYE WATER,
(Not prepared by Anderson who invented the Cough Drops,) is an article which was much celebrated in Paris and London, since which time, others have started and succeeded with Eye Water prepared by themselves; but the proprietor of this Eye Water has good evidence of the just celebrity of this article, as many persons have recently used it with great success in the northern and middle States.

Mr. Dam has all these medicines prepared and put up for his agents, under the particular superintendence of one of the best chemists in Boston. The proprietor has and will have agents in every State of the Union. He has now agents in right of the States besides Massachusetts viz. in Portland, Me.; Woodstock, Vt.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford and New Haven, Conn.; New York City, Albany, Troy, Utica, Rochester, Saratoga Springs and Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; and Boston, Mass. at which last place the proprietor resides. Any orders by letters, post paid, directed to the proprietor, Leader Dam, Daniel Noyes, Market street, or Charles Barrell, 113 Washington street, Boston, will receive immediate attention.

N. B.—The proprietor has particularly instructed all his agents to refund the money to every purchaser of these medicines if they do not give satisfaction upon a fair trial, the purchaser returning the boxes or bottles and directions, within a fortnight after the use of the medicine.

CERTIFICATES,
Boston, May 20, 1828.—I, the subscriber, of Huntington, in the State of New York, have taken one set of "Patten's Pile Electuary and Ointment, which has entirely cured me of the Piles (which I had very badly) in five days; and I should recommend and advise every person who has that troublesome complaint, to make use of the above remedy, which I consider a positive cure. (Signed)
SOLOMON KETCHAM, Jr.

Boston, Nov. 20, 1827.—This is to certify that I have used Patten's celebrated Pile Electuary, and was cured by the use of it in one week, after being afflicted more than twenty years. (Signed) REUBEN HEMIS.

CREAM OF AMBER,
For removing, pimples, spots, freckles and all eruptions of the skin, gradually producing a soft, clear, and beautiful complexion. As a remedy for Scrofula and Salt Rheum its merits stand unrivalled. The fullest reliance may be placed upon the efficacy of the Cream of Amber in all the cases above mentioned. It not only renders the skin beautifully soft, smooth, and clear; but by perseverance in its application, it promotes the free and uninterrupted exercise of those functions of the skin which are necessary to health, and the attainment and preservation of a beautiful complexion.

All of the above medicines are for sale wholesale and retail, by ISAAC THOMPSON,
N. W. corner of S and Market streets.

And retailed by appointment by E. B. Garrigues, N. W. corner of Sixth and Market streets; by Wm. Marriott, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch streets; and by George Guest S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.
june 14—tf&3t

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.
A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 21—tf

THE TEETH.
ALL persons (particularly parents) upon application to the advertiser, may receive information upon the preservation of the Teeth, more satisfactory than any that has ever yet been published. Advice gratis, charges moderate. Office No. 122 North 4th Street above Race. B. Williams, Dentist, removed from Vine Street. april 26—3mo

INDIGESTION.
THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

"Margaret Beckman, 231 Lombardy street; John Tapper, 37 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 332 Second street; Jacob Fencuson, Mary Ann Morris, John Williamson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,
may 31—3m N. W. corner Second & Market, Philad.

PATENT SHOE THREADS,
AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by
JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
feb 9—6m 21 Lombard street, above Second.

ISAAC REED,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 176, North Second street corner of Vine.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and cases, time pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breastpins, Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys, Silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, cutal, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted, one from the country would be preferred. April 5—1yr

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB W. POLWELL, Agent,
jan 19—6mo 312 North Front street.

MOORE HALL MILL.
TO RENT,
THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business, lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 63 Market street. JAMES WOOD, M. H.
march 8—tf.

TO THE LADIES.
MR. W. G. KENT respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia that he is just arrived from Bath (*Eng.*), and will engage to teach, in a few lessons, any Lady that may please to honour him with her commands, to Dress her own Hair with ease and elegance. Mr. W. G. K also informs the ladies, that he has brought with him two of the most valuable articles that were ever imported into the United States. The first is the Chinese Wash, for the growth and preservation of the hair. This article was considered by the Ladies in England to far excel Macassar oil, bear's grease, or any other article now in use. It cleans the head of scurf, prevents the hair from falling off or turning grey, and leaves a beautiful silky gloss, besides having the advantage of not making it greasy. The other is an article extracted from flowers called Circassian Lotion; it is considered by the Ladies of Europe far superior to Gowland's Lotion, Milk of Roses, or any other compound, for the removal of pimples, freckles, effects of the sun, or cold weather. This invaluable article will cleanse the skin of any scorbutic humour, and will insure a beautiful complexion until the last period. These articles are sold by Mr. Vernon, perfumer, No. 2 South Front street; Mr. Tait, No. 17 Arcade; Mr. J. Hardy, No. 6 South Fourth street; and Mr. Fairchild, No. 30 1-2 South Second street; where cards of terms for teaching may be obtained. may 24—6t

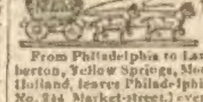
SITUATION WANTED.
AS an Assistant in a FEMALE SEMINARY, by a Female well qualified to assist in Teaching the necessary branches of English Education.

☞ A Note addressed to C. D. and left at this office, will be attended to. may 19—tf

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.
8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in packs from 30 to 32 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to
BARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

STRAW BONNETS.
A CARD TO THE LADIES.
LYDIA C. ALLEN takes this method of informing the ladies in general, that she manufactures and has for sale, American and English Straw Bonnets of the latest pattern, and made in the neatest style, at No. 44 North Second street, 2d door above Arch, upper side, where she wishes them to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A general assortment of Children's Straw and Gimp. march 29—13t



UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE.
From Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Valley Forge, Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland, leaves Philadelphia, (Union Hotel, Yanbokirk's, No. 244 Market-street,) every 3d, 5th, and 7th, day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in Lancaster in the evening of the same days.

Returning—leaves Lancaster (Wm. Cooper's Hotel) every 2d, 4th and 6th, day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrives in Philadelphia in the afternoon.

The whole line will be run with four horse teams.
Fare four dollars.
Way passengers six cents a mile.
Baggage at the owner's risk. april 12—3m

REMOVAL.
P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 15—6m*

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

CHARCOAL.
THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 2—1yr.

**Philadelph